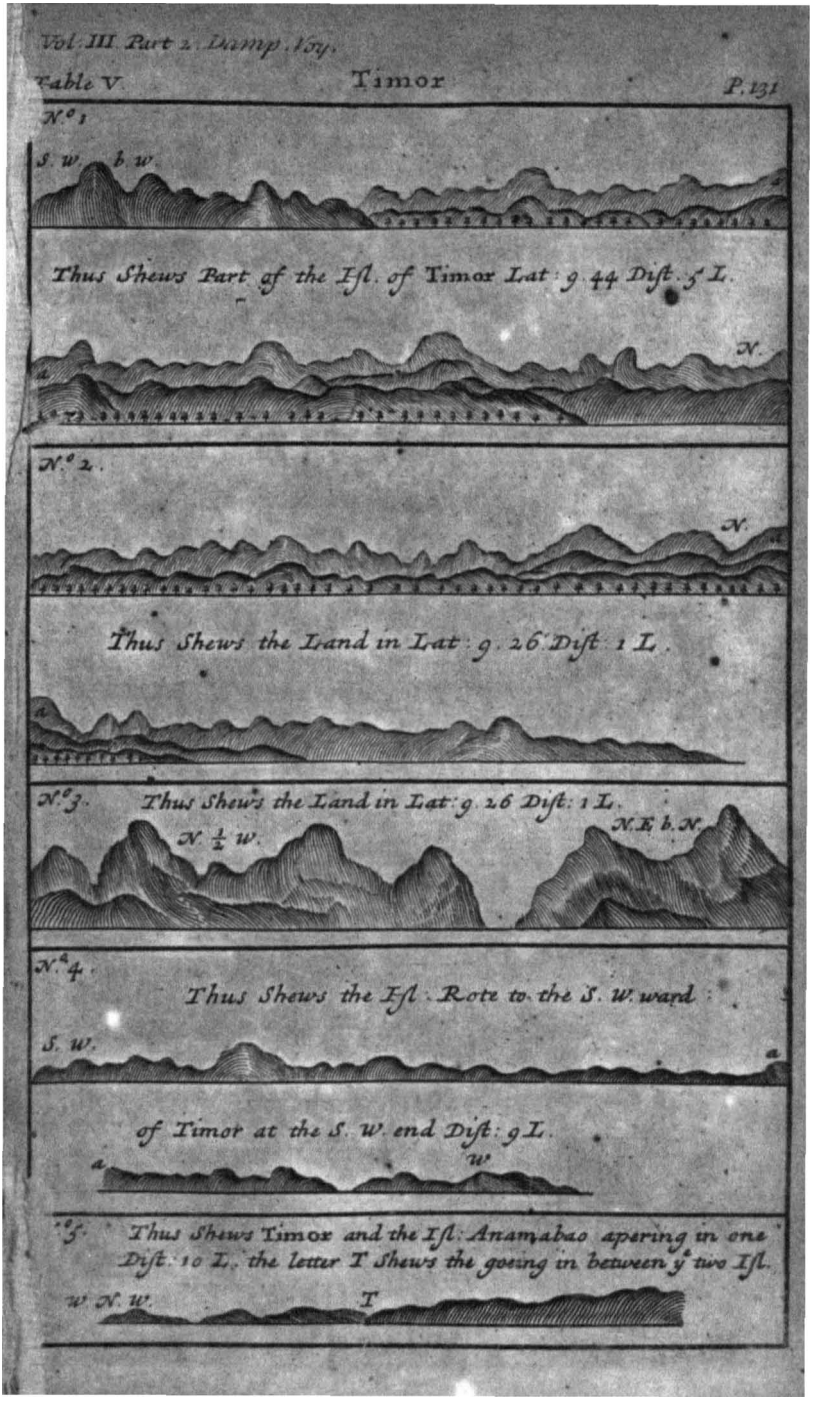
An. 1699 in this Voyage, was large, and all black: I never ſaw ſuch another for his Colour.

We had now had for ſome Days ſmall Gales, from the South-South-Weſt to the North-North-Weſt, and the Sky ſtill more cloudy eſpecially in the Mornings and Evenings. The 14th it look'd very black in the North-Weſt all the Day; and a little before Sun-ſet we ſaw, to our great Joy, the Tops of the high Mountains of *Timor*, peeping out of the Clouds, which had before covered them, as they did ſtill the lower Parts.

We were now running directly towards the Middle of the Iſland, on the South-ſide: But I was in ſome doubt whether I ſhould run down along Shore on this South-ſide towards the Eaſt-end; or paſs about the Weſt-end, and ſo range along on the North-ſide, and go that way towards the Eaſt-end: But as the Winds were now Weſterly, I thought it beſt to keep on the South-ſide, till I ſhould ſee how the Weather would prove; For, as the Iſland lies, if the Weſterly Winds continued and grew tempeſtuous, I ſhould be under the Lee of it, and have ſmooth Water, and ſo could go along Shore more ſafely and eaſily on this South-ſide: I could ſooner alſo run to the Eaſt-end, where there is the beſt Shelter, as being ſtill more under the Lee of the Iſland when thoſe Winds blow. Or if, on the other Side, the Winds ſhould come about again to the Eaſtward, I could but turn back again, (as I did afterwards;) and paſſing about the Weſt-end, could there proſecute my Search on the North-ſide of the Iſland for Water, or Inhabitants, or a good Harbour, or whatever might be uſeful to me. For both Sides of the Iſland were hitherto alike to me, being wholly unacquainted here; only as I had ſeen it at a Diſtance in my former Voyage. [*See* Vol. I. pag. 460.]

I had

Table V. Timor P. 131


N.o 1
S. W.
b. W.
Thus Shews Part of the Isl. of Timor Lat: 9. 44 Dist. 5 L.
N.
N.o 2.
N.
Thus Shews the Land in Lat: 9. 26 Dist: 1 L.
N.o 3.
Thus Shews the Land in Lat: 9. 26 Dist: 1 L.
N. ¼ W.
N.E. b. N.
N.o 4.
Thus Shews the Isl. Rote to the S. W. ward
S. W.
of Timor at the S. W. end Dist: 9 L.
W
N.o 5.
Thus Shews Timor and the Isl. Anamabao apering in one Dist. 10 L. the letter T Shews the goeing in between y.e two Isl.
W. N. W.
T

I had heard alſo, that there were both *Dutch* and *Portugueze* Settlements on this Iſland; but whereabouts, I knew not: However, I was reſolved to ſearch about till I found, either one of theſe Settlements, or Water in ſome other place. *An.* 1699.

It was now almoſt Night, and I did not care to run near the Land in the dark, but clapt on a Wind, and ſtood off and on till the next Morning, being *September* 15th, when I ſteered in for the Iſland, which now appear'd very plain, being high, double and treble Land, very remarkable, on whatever Side you view it. *See a Sight of it in* 2 *Parts, Table V. N°.* 1. *aa.* At 3 in the Afternoon we anchored in 14 Fathom, ſoft black oaſy Ground, about a Mile from the Shore. *See* 2 *Sights more of the Coaſt, in Table V. N°.* 2, 3. *and the Iſland it ſelf* in the *Particular Map*; which I have here inſerted, to ſhew the Courſe of the Voyage from hence to the Eaſtward; as the *General Map*, ſet before the Title *Vol. III. Par. I.* ſhews the Courſe of the whole Voyage. But in making the *Particular Map*, I choſe to begin only with *Timor*, that I might not, by extending it too far, be forced to contract the Scale too much among the Iſlands, *&c.* of the *New Guinea* Coaſt; which I chiefly deſigned it for.

The Land by the Sea, on this South-ſide, is low and ſandy, and full of tall Streight-bodied Trees like Pines, for about 200 Yards inwards from the Shore. Beyond that, further in towards the Mountains, for a Breadth of about 3 Miles more or leſs, there is a Tract of ſwampy Mangrovy Land, which runs all along between the ſandy Land of the Shore on one Side of it, and the Feet of the Mountains on the other. And this low Mangrovy Land is overflown every Tide of Flood, by the Water that flows into it through ſeveral Mouths or Openings in the outer ſandy Skirt againſt the Sea.

An. 1699. We came to an Anchor right againſt one of theſe Openings; and preſently I went in my Boat to ſearch for freſh Water, or get Speech of the Natives; for we ſaw Smoaks, Houſes, and Plantations againſt the Sides of the Mountains, not far from us. It was ebbing Water before we got aſhore, though the Water was ſtill high enough to float us in without any great Trouble. After we were within the Mouth, we found a large Salt-Water Lake, which we hoped might bring us up through the Mangroves to the faſt Land: But before we went further, I went aſhore on the ſandy Land by the Sea-ſide, and look'd about me; but ſaw there no Sign of freſh Water. Within the ſandy Bank, the Water forms a large Lake: Going therefore into the Boat again, we rowed up the Lake towards the firm Land, where no doubt there was freſh Water, could we come at it. We found many Branches of the Lake entring within the Mangrove Land, but not beyond it. Of theſe we left ſome on the Right-hand, and ſome on the Left, ſtill keeping in the biggeſt Channel; which ſtill grew ſmaller, and at laſt ſo narrow, that we could go no farther, ending among the Swamps and Mangroves. We were then within a Mile of ſome Houſes of the *Indian* Inhabitants, and the firm Land by the Sides of the Hills; But the Mangroves thus ſtopping our way, we return'd as we came: But it was almoſt dark before we reach'd the Mouth of the Creek. 'Twas with much ado that we got out of it again; for it was now low Water, and there went a rough ſhort Sea on the Bar; which, however, we paſt over without any Damage, and went aboard.

The next Morning at five we weighed, and ſtood along Shore to the Eaſtward, making uſe of the Sea and Land-Breezes. We found the Sea-Breezes here from the S. S. E. to the S. S. W. the Land-Breezes from the N. to the N. E. We coaſted along about

about 20 Leagues, and found it all a ſtreight, bold, *An.* 1699.
even Shore, without Points, Creeks or Inlets for a Ship: And there is no anchoring till within a Mile or a Mile and an half of the Shore. We ſaw ſcarce any Opening fit for our Boats; and the faſt Land was ſtill barricado'd with Mangroves: So that here was no hope to get Water; nor was it likely that there ſhould be hereabouts any *European* Settlement, ſince there was no Sign of a Harbour.

The Land appear'd pleaſant enough to the Eye: For the Sides and Tops of the Mountains were cloath'd with Woods mix'd with Savannahs; and there was a Plantation of the *Indian* Natives, where we ſaw the Coco-Nuts growing, and could have been glad to have come at ſome of them. In the Draught I had with me, a Shoal was laid down hereabouts; but I ſaw nothing of it, going, or coming; and ſo have taken no Notice of it in my Map.

Weary of running thus fruitleſsly along the South-ſide of the Iſland to the Eaſtward, I reſolv'd to return the way I came; and compaſſing the Weſt-end of the Iſland, make a Search along the North-ſide of it. The rather, becauſe the North-North-Weſt Monſoon, which I had deſign'd to be ſhelter'd from by coming the way I did, did not ſeem to be near at Hand, as the ordinary Seaſon of them required; but on the contrary I found the Winds returning again to the South-Eaſtward; and the Weather was fair, and ſeem'd likely to hold ſo; and conſequently the North-North-Weſt Monſoon was not like to come in yet. I conſidered therefore that by going to the North-ſide of the Iſland, I ſhould there have the ſmooth Water, as being the Lee-ſide as the Winds now were; and hoped to have better riding at Anchor or Landing on that Side, than I could expect here, where the Shore was ſo lined with Mangroves.

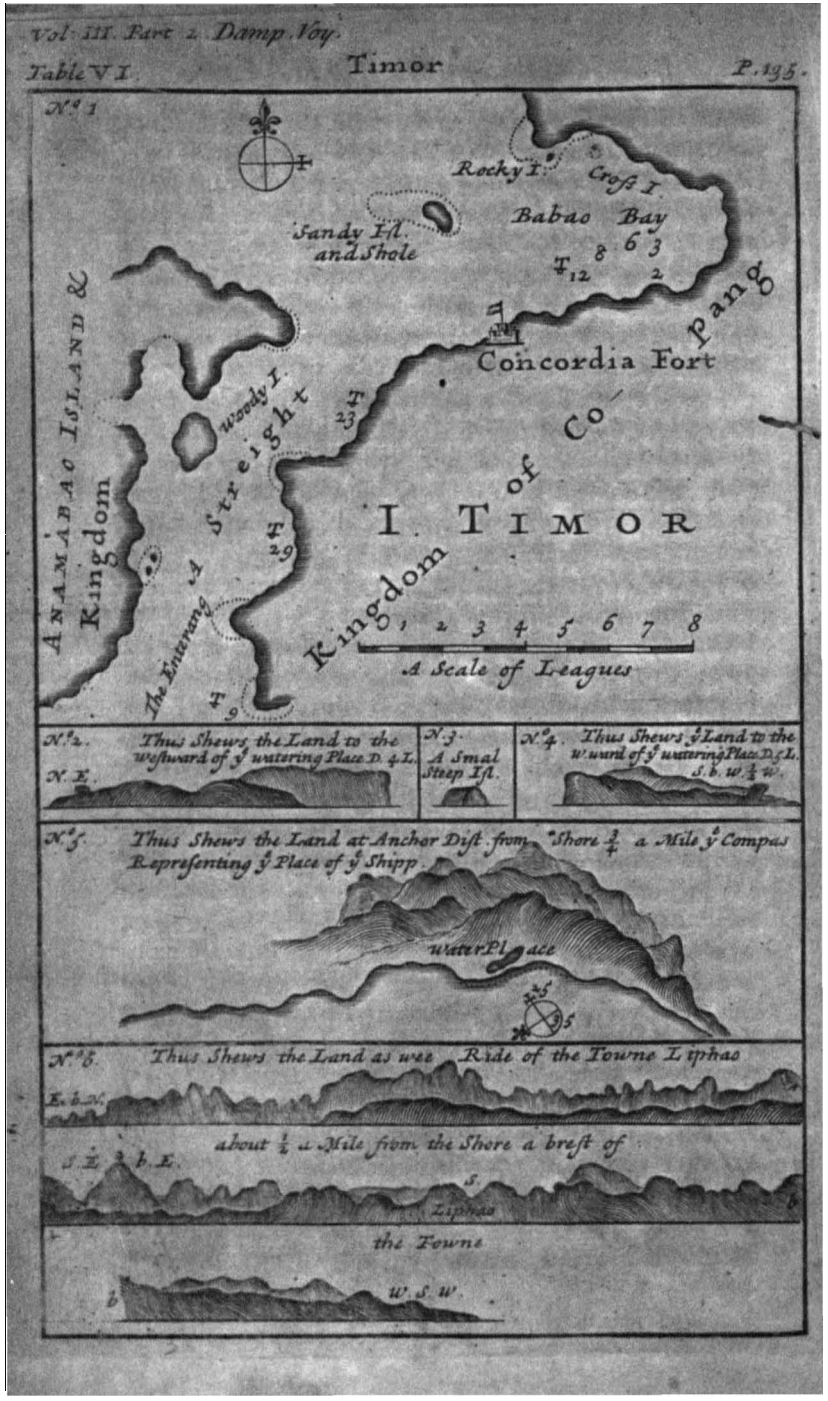
An. 1699. Accordingly, the 18th about Noon I altered my Courſe, and ſteered back again towards the South-Weſt-end of the Iſland. This Day we ſtruck a Dolphin; and the next Day ſaw two more, but ſtruck none: We alſo ſaw a Whale.

In the Evening we ſaw the Iſland *Rotee*, and another Iſland to the South of it, not ſeen in my Map; both lying near the South-Weſt-end of *Timor*. On both theſe Iſlands we ſaw Smoaks by Day, and Fires by Night, as we had ſeen on *Timor* ever ſince we fell in with it. I was told afterwards by the *Portugueze*, that they had Sugar-works on the Iſland *Rotee*; but I knew nothing of that now; and the Coaſt appearing generally dry and barren, only here and there a Spot of Trees, I did not attempt anchoring there, but ſtood over again to the *Timor* Coaſt.

September the 21ſt, in the Morning, being near *Timor*, I ſaw a pretty large Opening, which immediately I entred with my Ship, ſounding as I went in: But had no Ground till I came within the Eaſt Point of the Mouth of the Opening, where I anchored in 9 Fathom, a League from the Shore. The Diſtance from the Eaſt-ſide to the Weſt-ſide of this Opening, was about 5 Leagues. But whereas I thought this was only an Inlet or large Sound that ran a great way into the Iſland *Timor*, I found afterwards that it was a Paſſage between the Weſt End of *Timor* and another ſmall Iſland called *Anamabao* or *Anabao*: Into which Miſtake I was led by my Sea-Chart, which repreſented both Sides of the Opening as Parts of the ſame Coaſt, and called all of it *Timor*: *See all this rectified, and a View of the whole Paſſage, as I found it, in a ſmall Map I have made of it. Table VI. N°.* 1.

I deſigned to ſail into this Opening till I ſhould come to firm Land; for the Shore was all ſet thick with Mangroves here by the Sea, on each Side; which

Table VI. Timor P. 135.


N.o 1
Rocky I.
Cross I.
Babao Bay
Sandy Isl. and Shole
Concordia Fort
Pango
Co
Woody I.
A Streight
ANAMABAO ISLAND & Kingdom
I. TIMOR
Kingdom of
The Entrance
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
A Scale of Leagues
N.o 2.
Thus Shews the Land to the Westward of y.e watering Place D. 4 L.
N. E.
N.o 3.
A Smal Steep Isl.
N.o 4.
Thus Shews y.e Land to the W.ward of y.e watering Place D. 5 L.
S. b. W. 1/4 W.
N.o 5.
Thus Shews the Land at Anchor Dist. from Shore 3/4 a Mile y.e Compas Representing y.e Place of y.e Shipp
water Place
N.o 6.
Thus Shews the Land as wee Ride of the Towne Liphao
E. b. N.
about 1/2 a Mile from the Shore a breast of
S. E. 1/2 E.
S.
Liphao
the Towne
W. S. W.

whirh were very green, as were alſo other Trees more within Land. We had now but little Wind; therefore I ſent my Boat away, to ſound, and to let me know by Signs what Depth of Water they met with, if under 8 Fathom; but if more, I order'd them to go on, and make no Signs. At 11 that Morning, having a pretty freſh Gale, I weighed, and made ſail after my Boat; but edg'd over more to the Weſt Shore, becauſe I ſaw many ſmaller Openings there, and was in Hopes to find a good Harbour where I might ſecure the Ship; for then I could with more Safety ſend my Boats to ſeek for freſh Water. I had not ſailed far before the Wind came to the South-Eaſt and blew ſo ſtrong, that I could not with Safety venture nearer that Side, it being a Lee-ſhore. Beſides, my Boat was on the Eaſt-ſide of the *Timor* Coaſt; for the other was, as I found afterwards, the *Anabao* Shore; and the great Opening I was now in, was the Streight between that Iſland and *Timor*; towards which I now tack'd and ſtood over. Taking up my Boat therefore, I ran under the *Timor* Side, and at 3 a Clock anchored in 29 Fathom, half a Mile from the Shore. That Part of the South-Weſt Point of *Timor*, where we anchored in the Morning, bore now South by Weſt, diſtance 3 Leagues: And another Point of the Iſland bore North-North-Eaſt, diſtance 2 Leagues. *An.* 1699.

Not long after, we ſaw a Sloop coming about the Point laſt mention'd, with *Dutch* Colours; which I found, upon ſending my Boat aboard, belonged to a *Dutch* Fort, (the only one they have in *Timor*) about 5 Leagues from hence, call'd *Concordia*. The Governour of the Fort was in the Sloop, and about 40 Soldiers with him. He appear'd to be ſomewhat ſurpriſed at our coming this way; which it ſeems is a Paſſage ſcarce known to any but themſelves; as he told the Men I ſent to him in my Boat. Neither

An. 1699. did he ſeem willing that we ſhould come near their Fort for Water. He ſaid alſo, that he did not know of any Water on all that Part of the Iſland, but only at the Fort; and that the Natives would kill us, if they met us aſhore. By the ſmall Arms my Men carried with them in the Boat, they took us to be Pirates, and would not eaſily believe the Account my Men gave them of what we were, and whence we came. They ſaid that about 2 Years before this, there had been a ſtout Ship of *French* Pirates here; and that after having been ſuffered to Water, and to refreſh themſelves, and been kindly uſed, they had on a ſudden gone among the *Indians*, Subjects of the Fort, and plunder'd them and burnt their Houſes. And the *Portugueze* here told us afterwards, that thoſe Pirates, whom they alſo had entertain'd, had burnt their Houſes, and had taken the *Dutch* Fort, (though the *Dutch* car'd not to own ſo much,) and had driven the Governour and Factory among the wild *Indians* their Enemies. The *Dutch* told my Men further, that they could not but think we had of ſeveral Nations (as is uſual with Pirate Veſſels) in our Ship, and particularly ſome *Dutch* Men, though all the Diſcourſe was in *French*; (for I had not one who could ſpeak *Dutch*:) Or elſe, ſince the common Draughts make no Paſſage between *Timor* and *Anabao*, but lay down both as one Iſland; they ſaid they ſuſpected we had plundered ſome *Dutch* Ship of their particular Draughts, which they are forbid to part with.

With theſe Jealouſies the Sloop returned towards their Fort, and my Boat came back with this News to me: But I was not diſcouraged at this News; not doubting but I ſhould perſwade them better, when I ſhould come to talk with them. So the next Morning I weighed, and ſtood towards the Fort. The Winds were ſomewhat againſt us, ſo that we could not go very faſt, being obliged to tack 2 or 3 Times:

3 Times. And coming near the farther End of the Paſſage between *Timor* and *Anabao*, we ſaw many Houſes on each Side not far from the Sea, and ſeveral Boats lying by the Shore. The Land on both Sides was pretty high, appearing very dry and of a reddiſh Colour, but higheſt on the *Timor* Side. The Trees on either Side were but ſmall, the Woods thin, and in many Places the Trees were dry and withered. *An.* 1699.

The Iſland *Anamabao* or *Anabao*, is not very big, not exceeding 10 Leagues in length, and 4 in Breadth; yet it has 2 Kingdoms in it, *viz.* that of *Anamabao* on the Eaſt-ſide towards *Timor*, and the North-Eaſt-end; and that of *Anabao*, which contains the South-Weſt-end and the Weſt-ſide of the Iſland; but I know not which of them is biggeſt. The Natives of both are of the *Indian* kind, of a ſwarthy Copper-colour, with black lank Hair. Thoſe of *Anamabao* are in League with the *Dutch*, as theſe afterwards told me, and with the Natives of the Kingdom of *Copang* in *Timor*, over-againſt them, in which the *Dutch* Fort *Concordia* ſtands: But they are ſaid to be inveterate Enemies to their Neighbours of *Anabao*. Thoſe of *Anabao*, beſides managing their ſmall Plantations of Roots and a few Coco-nuts, do fiſh, ſtrike Turtle, and hunt Buffalo's; killing them with Swords, Darts, or Lances. But I know not how they get their Iron; I ſuppoſe, by Traffick with the *Dutch* or *Portugueze*, who ſend now and then a Sloop and trade thither, but well-arm'd; for the Natives would kill them, could they ſurprize them. They go always armed themſelves; And when they go a fiſhing or a hunting, they ſpend 4 or 5 Days or more in ranging about, before they return to their Habitation. We often ſaw them, after this, at theſe Employments; but they would not come near us. The Fiſh or Fleſh that they take, beſides what ſerves for preſent ſpending,

An. 1699. ſpending, they dry on a Barbacue or wooden Grate, ſtanding pretty high over the Fire, and ſo carry it home when they return. We came ſometimes afterwards to the Places where they had Meat thus a drying, but did not touch any of it.

But to proceed; I did not think to ſtop any where till I came near the Fort; which yet I did not ſee: But coming to the End of this Paſſage, I found that if I went any farther I ſhould be open again to the Sea. I therefore ſtood in cloſe to the Shore on the Eaſt-ſide, and anchored in 4 Fathom Water, ſandy Ground; a Point of Land ſtill hindring me from ſeeing the Fort. But I ſent my Boat to look about for it; and in a ſhort Time ſhe returned, and my Men told me they ſaw the Fort, but did not go near it; and that it was not above 4 or 5 Miles from hence. It being now late, I would not ſend my Boat thither till the next Morning: Mean while about 2 or 300 *Indians*, Neighbours of the Fort, and ſent probably from thence, came to the ſandy Bay juſt againſt the Ship; where they ſtaid all Night, and made good Fires. They were armed with Lances, Swords and Targets, and made a great Noiſe all the Night: We thought it was to ſcare us from landing, ſhould we attempt it: But we took little Notice of them.

The next Morning, being *September* the 23d, I ſent my Clerk aſhore in my Pinnace to the Governour, to ſatisfy him that we were *Engliſh* Men, and in the *King*'s Ship, and to ask Water of him; ſending a young Man with him, who ſpake *French*. My Clerk was with the Governour pretty early; and in Anſwer to his Queries about me, and my Buſineſs in theſe Parts, told him that I had the King of *England*'s Commiſſion, and deſired to ſpeak with him. He beckned to my Clerk to come aſhore; but aſſoon as he ſaw ſome ſmall Arms in the Stern-Sheets of the Boat, he commanded him into the Boat again,

gain, and would have him be gone. My Clerk ſol- *An.* 1699
licited him that he would allow him to ſpeak with him; and at laſt the Governour conſented that he ſhould come aſhore; and ſent his Lieutenant and 3 Merchants, with a Guard of about a hundred of the Native *Indians* to receive him. My Clerk ſaid that we were in much want of Water, and hop'd they wou'd allow us to come to their Watering-place, and fill. But the Governour replied, that he had Orders not to ſupply any Ships but their own *Eaſt-India Campany*; neither muſt they allow any *Europeans* to come the Way that we came; and wondred how we durſt come near their Fort. My Clerk anſwered him, that had we been Enemies, we muſt have come aſhore among them for Water: But, ſaid the Governour, you are come to inſpect into our Trade and Strength; and I will have you therefore be gone with all Speed. My Clerk anſwered him, that I had no ſuch Deſign, but, without coming nearer them, would be contented if the Governour would ſend Water on Board where we lay, about 2 Leagues from the Fort; and that I would make any reaſonable Satisfaction for it. The Governour ſaid that we ſhould have what Water we wanted, provided we came no nearer with the Ship: And ordered, that aſſoon as we pleaſed, we ſhould ſend our Boat full of empty Casks, and come to an Anchor with it off the Fort, till he ſent Slaves to bring the Casks aſhore, and fill them; for that none of our Men muſt come aſhore. The ſame Afternoon I ſent up my Boat as he had directed, with an Officer, and a preſent of ſome Beer for the Governour; which he would not accept of; but ſent me off about a Ton of Water.

On the 24th in the Morning I ſent the ſame Officer again in my Boat; and about Noon the Boat returned again with the two principal Merchants of the Factory, and the Lieutenant of the Fort; for

An. 1699. for whoſe Security they had kept my Officer and one of my Boat's-crew as Hoſtages, confining them to the Governour's Garden all the Time: For they were very ſhy of truſting any of them to go into their Fort, as my Officer ſaid: Yet afterwards they were not ſhy of our Company; and I found that my Officer maliciouſly endeavour'd to make them ſhy of me. In the Even I gave the *Dutch* Officers that came aboard, the beſt Entertainment I could; and beſtowing ſome Preſents on them, ſent them back very well pleaſed; and my Officer and the other Man were returned to me. Next Morning I ſent my Boat aſhore again with the ſame Officer; who brought me word from the Governour, that we muſt pay 4 *Spaniſh* Dollars, for every Boat's-load of Water: But in this he ſpake falſly, as I underſtood afterwards from the Governour himſelf, and all his Officers, who proteſted to me that no ſuch Price was demanded, but left me to give the Slaves what I pleaſed for their Labour: The Governour being already better ſatisfied about me, then when my Clerk ſpoke to him, or than that Officer I ſent laſt would have cauſed him to be: For the Governour being a civil, genteel and ſenſible Man, was offended at the Officer for his being ſo induſtrious to miſrepreſent me. I received from the Governour a little Lamb, very fat; and I ſent him 2 of the *Guinea*-hens that I brought from St. *Jago*, of which there were none here.

I had now 11 Buts of Water on Board, having taken in 7 here, which I would have paid for, but that at preſent I was afraid to ſend my Boat aſhore again: For my Officer told me, among other of his Inventions, that there were more Guns mounted in the Fort, than when we firſt came; and that he did not ſee the Gentlemen that were aboard the Day before; intimating as if they were ſhy of us; and that the Governour was very rough with him; and

I not

I not knowing to the contrary at preſent, conſulted with my other Officers what was beſt to be done; for by this the Governour ſhould ſeem to deſign to quarrel with us. All my other Officers thought it natural to infer ſo much, and that it was not ſafe to ſend the Boat aſhore any more, leſt it ſhould be ſeiz'd on; but that it was beſt to go away, and ſeek more Water where we could find it. For having now (as I ſaid) 11 Buts aboard; and the Land being promiſing this way, I did not doubt finding Water in a ſhort Time. But my Officer who occaſion'd theſe Fears in us by his own Forgeries, was himſelf for going no further; having a Mind, as far as I could perceive, to make every Thing in the Voyage, to which he ſhew'd himſelf averſe, ſeem as croſs and diſcouraging to my Men as poſſible, that he might haſten our Return; being very negligent and backward in moſt Buſineſſes I had occaſion to employ him in; doing nothing well or willingly, though I did all I could to win him to it. He was alſo induſtrious to ſtir up the Sea-men to Mutiny; telling them, among other Things, that any *Dutch* Ship might lawfully take us in theſe Seas; but I knew better, and avoided every Thing that could give juſt Offence. *An.* 1699.

The reſt of my Officers therefore being reſolved to go from hence, and having bought ſome Fiſh of ſome *Anamabeans*, who, ſeeing our Ship, came purpoſely to ſell ſome, paſſing to and fro every Day; I ſail'd away on the 26th about 5 in the Afternoon. We paſs'd along between a ſmall low ſandy Iſland (over againſt the Fort,) full of Bays and pretty high Trees; ſounding as we went along; and had from 25 to 35 Fathom, oaſy Ground. *See the little Map of this Paſſage, Table VI. N°. 1.*

The 27th in the Morning we anchored in the Middle of the Bay, called *Copang* Bay, in 12 Fathom, ſoft Oaze, about 4 Leagues above the *Dutch* Fort.

An. 1699. Fort. Their Sloop was riding by the Fort, and in the Night fired a Gun; but for what Reaſon I know not: and the Governour ſaid afterwards, 'twas the Skipper's own doing, without his Order. Preſently after we had anchored, I went in the Pinnace to ſearch about the Bay for Water, but found none. Then, returning a-board, I weighed, and ran down to the North-Entrance of the Bay, and at 7 in the Evening anchored again, in 37 Fathom, ſoft Oaze, cloſe by the ſandy Iſland, and about 4 Leagues from the *Dutch* Fort. The 28th I ſent both my Boats aſhore on the ſandy Iſland, to cut Wood; and by Noon they both came back laden. In the Afternoon I ſent my Pinnace aſhore on the North Coaſt or Point of *Copang* Bay, which is call'd *Babao*. Late in the Night they returned, and told me that they ſaw great Tracks of Buffalo's there, but none of the Buffalo's themſelves; neither did they find any freſh Water. They alſo ſaw ſome green Turtle in the Sea, and one Alligator.

The 29th I went out of *Copang* Bay, deſigning to Coaſt it along Shore on the North-ſide of *Timor* to the Eaſtward; as well to ſeek for Water, as alſo to acquaint my ſelf with the Iſland, and to ſearch for the *Portugueze* Settlements; which we were informed were about forty Leagues to the Eaſtward of this Place.

We coaſted along Shore with Land and Sea-Breezes. The Land by the Shore was of a moderate height, with high and very remarkable Hills farther within the Country; their Sides all ſpotted with Woods and Savannahs. But theſe on the Mountains Sides appeared of a ruſty Colour not ſo pleaſant and flouriſhing as thoſe that we ſaw on the South-ſide of the Iſland; for the Trees ſeemed to be ſmall and withering; and the Graſs in the Savannahs alſo look'd dry, as if it wanted Moiſture. But in the Valleys, and by the Sea-ſide, the Trees look'd here

here alſo more green. Yet we ſaw no good Ancho- *An.* 1699.
ring-place, or Opening, that gave us any Incou-
ragement to put in; till the 30th Day in the After-
noon.

We were then running along Shore, at about 4 Leagues diſtance, with a moderate Sea-breeze; when we opened a pretty deep Bay, which appeared to be a good Road to anchor in. There were two large Valleys, and one ſmaller one, which deſcending from the Mountains came all into one Valley by the Sea-ſide againſt this Bay, which was full of tall green Trees. I preſently ſtood in with the Ship, till within two Leagues of the Shore; and then ſent in my Pinnace commanded by my chief Mate, whoſe great Care, Fidelity, and Diligence, I was well aſſured of; ordering him to ſeek for freſh Water; and if he found any, to ſound the Bay, and bring me Word what anchoring there was; and to make haſte aboard.

As ſoon as they were gone, I ſtood off a little, and lay by. The Day was now far ſpent; and therefore it was late before they got aſhore with the Boat; ſo that they did not come aboard again that Night. Which I was much concern'd at; becauſe in the Evening, when the Sea-Breeze was done and the Weather calm, I perceived the Ship to drive back again to the Weſtward. I was not yet acquainted with the Tides here; for I had hitherto met with no ſtrong Tides about the Iſland, and ſcarce any running in a Stream, to ſet me along Shore either way. But after this Time, I had pretty much of them; and found at preſent the Flood ſet to the Eaſtward, and the Ebb to the Weſtward. The Ebb (with which I was now carried) ſets very ſtrong, and runs 8 or 9 Hours. The Flood runs but weak, and at moſt laſts not above 4 hours; and this too is perceived only near the Shore; where checking the Ebb, it ſwells the Seas, and makes the Water riſe in the Bays

An. 1699. Bays and Rivers 8 or 9 Foot. I was afterwards credibly informed by ſome *Portugueze*, that the Current runs always to the Weſtward in the Mid-Channel between this Iſland and thoſe that face it in a Range to the North of it, *viz. Miſicomba* (or *Omba*) *Pintare*, *Laubana*, *Ende*, &c.

We were driven 4 Leagues back again, and took particular Notice of a Point of Land that looked like *Flamborough-head*, when we were either to the Eaſt or Weſt of it; and near the Shore it appeared like an Iſland. Four or five Leagues to the Eaſt of this Point, is another very remarkable bluff Point, which is on the Weſt-ſide of the Bay that my Boat was in. *See two Sights of this Land, Table VI. N°.* II. III. We could not ſtem the Tide, till about 3 a Clock in the Afternoon; when the Tide running with us, we ſoon got abreaſt of the Bay, and then ſaw a ſmall Iſland to the Eaſtward of us. *See a Sight of it, Table VI. N°. IV.* About 6 we anchored in the Bottom of the Bay, in 25 Fathom, ſoft Oaze, half a Mile from the Shore.

I made many falſe Fires in the Night, and now and then fired a Gun, that my Boat might find me; but to no Purpoſe. In the Morning I found my ſelf driven again by the Tide of Ebb 3 or 4 Leagues to the Weſtward of the Place where I left my Boat. I had ſeveral Men looking out for her: but could not get Sight of her: Beſides, I continued ſtill driving to the Weſtward; for we had but little Wind, and that againſt us. But by 10 a Clock in the Morning we had the Comfort of ſeeing the Boat; and at 11 ſhe came aboard, bringing 2 Barrecoes of very good Water.

The Mate told me there was good Anchoring cloſe by the Watering-place; but that there ran a very ſtrong Tide, which near the Shore made ſeveral Races; ſo that they found much Danger in getting aſhore

aſhore, and were afraid to come off again in the Night, becauſe of the Riplings the Tide made. *An.* 1699.

We had now the Sea-breeze, and ſteered away for this Bay; but could hardly ſtemm the Tide, till about 3 in the Afternoon; when the Tide being turned with us, we went along briskly, and about 6 anchored in the Bay, in 25 Fathom, ſoft Oaze, half a Mile from the Shore.

The next Morning I went aſhore to fill Water, and before Night ſent aboard 8 Tons. We fill'd it out of a large Pond within 50 Paces of the Sea. It look'd pale, but was very good, and boiled Peaſe well. I ſaw the Tract of an *Alligator* here. Not far from the Pond, we found the Rudder of a *Malayan* Proe, 3 great Jars in a ſmall Shed ſet up againſt a Tree, and a Barbacue whereon there had been Fiſh and Fleſh of Buffaloes dreſt, the Bones lying but a little from it.

In 3 Days we fill'd about twenty ſix Tun of Water, and then had on Board about 30 Ton in all. The 2 following Days we ſpent in Fiſhing with the Saine, and the firſt Morning caught as many as ſerved all my Ship's Company: But afterwards we had not ſo good Succeſs. The reſt of my Men, which could be ſpared from the Ship, I ſent out; Some with the Carpenter's Mate, to cut Timber for my Boats, *&c.* Theſe went always guarded with 3 or 4 armed Men to ſecure them: I ſhewed them what Wood was fitting to cut for our Uſe, eſpecially the Calabaſh and Maho; I ſhewed them alſo the manner of ſtripping the Maho-bark, and of making therewith Thread, Twine, Ropes, *&c.* Others were ſent out a Fowling; who brought Home Pidgeons, Parrots, Cackatoos, *&c.* I was always with one Party or other, my ſelf; eſpecially with the Carpenters, to haſten them to get what they could, that we might be gone from hence.

An. 1699. Our Water being full, I ſail'd from hence *October the* 6th about 4 in the Afternoon, deſigning to coaſt along Shore to the Eaſtward, till I came to the *Portugueze* Settlements. By the next Morning we were driven 3 or 4 Leagues to the Weſt of the Bay; but in the Afternoon, having a faint Sea-breeze, we got again abreaſt of it. It was the 11th Day at Noon before we got as far as the ſmall Iſland before-mentioned, which lies about 7 Leagues to the Eaſt of the Watering Bay: For what we gained in the Afternoon by the Benefit of the Sea-breezes we loſt again in the Evenings and Mornings, while it was calm, in the Interval of the Breezes. But this Day the Sea-breeze blowing freſher than ordinary, we paſt by the Iſland and run before Night about 7 Leagues to the Eaſt of it.

This Iſland is not half a Mile long, and not above 100 Yards in breadth, and look'd juſt like a Barn, when we were by it: It is pretty high, and may be ſeen from a Ship's Topmaſt-head about 10 Leagues. The Top, and Part of the Sides, are covered with Trees, and it is about 3 Leagues from *Timor*; 'tis about Mid-way between the Watering-place and the *Portugueze* firſt and main Settlement by the Shore.

In the Night we were again driven back toward the Iſland, 3 Leagues: But the 12th Day, having a pretty briſk Sea-breeze, we coaſted along Shore; and ſeeing a great many Houſes by the Sea, I ſtood in with my Ship till I was within 2 Miles of them, and then ſent in my Boat, and lay by till it return-ed. I ſent an Officer to command the Boat; and a *Portugueze* Seaman that I brought from *Brazil*, to ſpeak with the Men that we ſaw on the Bay; there being a great many of them, both Foot and Horſe. I could not tell what Officer there might be amongſt them; but I ordered my Officer to tell the Chief of them that we were *Engliſh*, and came hither for Re-freſhment.

freſhment. As ſoon as the Boat came aſhore, and the Inhabitants were informed who we were, they were very glad, and ſent me Word that I was welcome, and ſhould have any thing that the Iſland afforded; and that I muſt run a little farther about a ſmall Point, where I ſhould ſee more Houſes; and that the Men would ſtand on the Bay, right againſt the Place where I muſt anchor. With this News the Boat immediately returned; adding withal, that the Governour lived about 7 Miles up in the Country; and that the chief Perſon here was a Lieutenant, who deſired me, as ſoon as the Ship was at Anchor, to ſend aſhore one of my Officers to go to the Governour, and certify him of our Arrival. I preſently made Sail towards the Anchoring-place, and at 5 a Clock anchored in *Laphao* Bay, in 20 Fathom, ſoft Oaze, over againſt the Town. A Deſcription of which, and of the *Portugueze* Settlement there, ſhall be given in the following Chapter. *An.* 1699.

Aſſoon as I came to Anchor, I ſent my Boat aſhore with my ſecond Mate, to go to the Governour. The Lieutenant that lived here, had provided Horſes and Guides for him, and ſent 4 Soldiers with him for his Guard, and, while he was abſent, treated my Men with Arack at his own Houſe, where he and ſome others of the Townſmen ſhew'd them many broad thin Pieces of Gold; telling them that they had Plenty of that Metal, and would willingly traffick with them for any Sort of *European* Commodities. About 11 a Clock my Mate returned on Board, and told me he had been in the Country, and was kindly received by the Gentleman he went to wait upon; who ſaid we were welcome, and ſhould have any thing the Iſland afforded; and that he was not himſelf the Governour, but only a Deputy. He asked why we did not ſalute their Fort when we anchored; My Mate anſwer'd, that we ſaw no Co-

An. 1699. lours flying, and therefore did not know there was any Fort till he came aſhore and ſaw the Guns; and if we had known that there was a Fort, yet that we could not have given any Salute till we knew that they would anſwer it with the like Number of Guns. The Deputy ſaid, it was very well; and that he had but little Powder; and therefore would gladly buy ſome of us, if we had any to ſpare; which my Mate told him, we had not.

The 13th the Deputy ſent me aboard a Preſent of 2 young Buffaloes, 6 Goats, 4 Kids, 140 Coco-nuts, 300 ripe Mangoes, and 6 ripe Jacks. This was all very acceptable; and all the Time we lay here, we had freſh Proviſion, and Plenty of Fruits; ſo that thoſe of my Men that were ſick of the Scurvy, ſoon recover'd and grew luſty. I ſtaid here till the 22d, went aſhore ſeveral Times, and once purpoſely to ſee the Deputy; who came out of the Country alſo on purpoſe to ſee and talk with me. And then indeed there were Guns fired for Salutes, both aboard my Ship and at the Fort. Our Inverview was in a ſmall Church, which was fill'd with the better Sort of People; the poorer Sort thronging on the Outſide, and looking in upon us: For the Church had no Wall but at the Eaſt-end; the Sides and the Weſt-end being open, ſaving only that it had Boards about 3 or 4 Foot high from the Ground. I ſaw but 2 white Men among them all; One was a *Padre* that came along with the Lieutenant; the other was an Inhabitant of the Town. The reſt were all Copper-colour'd, with black lank Hair. I ſtaid there about 2 Hours, and we ſpoke to each other by an Interpreter. I asked particularly about the Seaſons of the Year, and when they expected the North-North-Weſt Monſoon. The Deputy told me, that they expected the Wind to ſhift every Moment; and that ſome Years the North-North-Weſt Monſoon ſet in in *September*, but never

never failed to come in *October*; and for that Reaſon deſir'd me to make what haſte I could from hence; for that 'twas impoſſible to ride here when thoſe Winds came. I asked him if there was no Harbour hereabouts, where I might be ſecured from the Fury of theſe Winds at their firſt coming. He told me, that the beſt Harbour in the Iſland was at a Place called *Babao*, on the North ſide of *Copang* Bay; that there were no Inhabitants there, but Plenty of Buffaloes in the Woods, and Abundance of Fiſh in the Sea; that there was alſo freſh Water: That there was another Place, call'd *Port Seſiall*, about 20 Leagues to the Eaſtward of *Laphao*; that there was a River of freſh Water there, and Plenty of Fiſh, but no Inhabitants: Yet that, if I would go thither, he would ſend People with Hogs, Goats and Buffaloes, to truck with me for ſuch Commodities as I had to diſpoſe of. *An.* 1699.

I was afterwards told, that on the Eaſt-end of the Iſland *Ende* there was alſo a very good Harbour, and a *Portugueze* Town; that there was great Plenty of Refreſhments for my Men, and Dammer for my Ship; that the Governour or Chief of that Place, was call'd Captain *More*; that he was a very courteous Gentleman, and would be very glad to entertain an *Engliſh* Ship there; and if I deſign'd to go thither, I might have Pilots here that would be willing to carry me, if I could get the Lieutenant's Conſent. That it was dangerous going thither without a Pilot, by Reaſon of the violent Tides that run between the Iſlands *Ende* and *Solor*. I was told alſo, that at the Iſland *Solor* there were a great many Dutchmen baniſht from other Places for certain Crimes. I was willing enough to go thither, as well to ſecure my Ship in a good Harbour, where I might careen her, (there being Dammer alſo, which I could not get here, to make uſe of inſtead of Pitch, which I now wanted,) and

An. 1699. where I might ſtill be refreſhing my Men and ſupporting them, in order to my further Diſcoveries; as alſo to inform my ſelf more particularly concerning theſe Places as yet ſo little known to us. Accordingly I accepted the Offer of a Pilot and two Gentlemen of the Town, to go with me to *Larentucka* on the Iſland *Ende:* And they were to come on Board my Ship the Night before I ſailed. But I was hindred of this Deſign by ſome of my Officers, who had here alſo been very buſie in doing me all the Injury they could underhand.

But to proceed. While I ſtaid here, I went aſhore every Day, and my Men took there Turns to go aſhore and traffick for what they had Occaſion for; and were now all very well again: And to keep themſelves in Heart, every Man bought ſome Rice, more or leſs, to recruit them after our former Fatigues. Beſides, I order'd the Purſer to buy ſome for them, to ſerve them inſtead of Peaſe, which were now almoſt ſpent. I fill'd up my Water-Casks again here, and cut more Wood; and ſent a Preſent to the Lieutenant, *Alexis Mendoſa*, deſigning to be gone; for while I lay here, we had ſome Tornadoes and Rain, and the Sky in the North-Weſt looked very black Mornings and Evenings, with Lightning all Night from that Quarter; which made me very uneaſy and deſirous to depart hence; becauſe this Road lay expos'd to the North-North-Weſt and North Winds, which were now daily expected, and which are commonly ſo violent, that 'tis impoſſible for any Ship to ride them out: Yet, on the other Hand, it was abſolutely neceſſary for me to ſpend about 2 Months Time longer in ſome Place hereabouts, before I could proſecute my Voyage farther to the Eaſtward; for Reaſons which I ſhall give hereafter in its proper Place in the enſuing Diſcourſe. When therefore I ſent the Preſent to the Governour, I deſired to have a Pilot

to

to *Larentucka* on the Iſland *Ende*; where I deſir'd to ſpend the Time I had to ſpare. He now ſent me Word that he could not well do it, but would ſend me a Letter to *Port Seſiall* for the Natives, who would come to me there and ſupply me with what Proviſion they had. *An.* 1699

I ſtaid 3 Days, in hopes yet to get a Pilot for *Larentucka*, or at leaſt the Letter from the Governour to *Port Seſiall*. But ſeeing neither, I ſail'd from hence the 22d of *October*, coaſting to the Eaſtward, deſigning for *Seſiall*; and before Night, was about 10 Leagues to the Eaſt of *Laphao*. I kept about 3 Leagues off Shore, and my Boat ranged along cloſe by the Shore, looking into every Bay and Cove; and at Night returned on Board. The next Morning, being 3 or 4 Leagues farther to the Eaſtward, I ſent my Boat aſhore again to find *Seſiall*. At Noon they returned, and told me they had been at *Seſiall*, as they gueſs'd; that there were two *Portugueze* Barks in the Port, who threatned to fire at them, but did not; telling them this was *Porto del Roy de Portugal*. They ſaw alſo another Bark, which ran and anchor'd cloſe by the Shore; and the Men ran all away for fear: But our Men calling to them in *Portugueze*, they at laſt came to them, and told them that *Seſiall* was the Place which they came from, where the 2 Barks lay: Had not theſe Men told them, they could not have known it to be a Port, it being only a little bad Cove, lying open to the North; having 2 Ledges of Rocks at its Entrance, one on each Side; and a Channel between, which was ſo narrow, that it would not be ſafe for us to go in. However I ſtood in with the Ship, to be better ſatisfied; and when I came near it, found it anſwer my Men's Deſcription. I lay by a-while, to conſider what I had beſt do; for my Deſign was to lye in a Place where I might get freſh Proviſions if I could: For though my Men were again pretty

An. 1699. well recruited; and thoſe that had been ſick of the Scurvy, were well again; yet I deſign'd, if poſſible, to refreſh them as much and as long as I could, before I went farther. Beſides, my Ship wanted cleaning; and I was reſolved to clean her, if poſſible.

At laſt after much Conſideration, I thought it ſafer to go away againfor *Babao*; and accordingly ſtood to the Weſtward. We were now about 60 Leagues to the Eaſt of *Babao*. The Coaſt is bold all the way, having no Sholes, and but one Iſland which I ſaw and deſcrib'd coming to the Eaſtward. The Land in the Country is very mountainous; but there are ſome large Valleys towards the Eaſt-end. Both the Mountains and Valleys on this Side, are barren; ſome wholly ſo; and none of them appear ſo pleaſant as the Place where I watered. It was the 23d Day in the Evening when I ſtood back again for *Babao*. We had but ſmall Sea and Land-breezes. On the 27th we came into *Copang* Bay; and the next Day having ſounded *Babao* Road, I ran in and came to an Anchor there, in 20 Fathom, ſoft Oaze, 3 Mile from the Shore. One Reaſon, as I ſaid before, of my coming hither, was to ride ſecure, and to clean my Ship's Bottom; as alſo to endeavour by Fiſhing and Hunting of Buffaloes, to refreſh my Men and ſave my ſalt Proviſion. It was like to be ſome Time before I could clean my Ship, becauſe I wanted a great many Neceſſaries, eſpecially a Veſſel to careen by. I had a Long-Boat in a Frame, that I brought out of *England*, by which I might have made a Shift to do it; but my Carpenter was uncapable to ſet her up. Beſides, by that Time the Ship's-ſides were calk'd, my Pitch was almoſt ſpent; which was all owing to the Carpenter's wilful Waſte and Ignorance; ſo that I had nothing to lay on upon the Ship's Bottom. But inſtead of this, I intended to make Lime here, which with

Oyl

Oyl would have made a good Coat for her. Indeed had it been adviſeable, I would have gone in between *Croſs* Iſland and *Timor*, and have hal'd my Ship aſhore; for there was a very convenient Place to do it in; but my Ship being ſharp, I did not dare to do it: Beſides, I muſt have taken every thing out of her; and I had neither Boats to get my Things aſhore, nor Hands to look after them when they were there; for my Men would have been all employed; and though here are no *Indians* living near, yet they come hither in Companies when Ships are here, on Purpoſe to do any Miſchief they can to them; and 'twas not above 2 Years ſince a *Portugueze* Ship riding here, and ſending her Boat for Water to one of the Galleys, the Men were all killed by the *Indians*. But to ſecure my Men, I never ſuffer'd them to go aſhore unarmed; and while ſome were at Work, others ſtood to guard them. *An.* 1699.

We lay in this Place from *October* the 28th, till *December* the 12th. In which Time we made very good Lime with Shells, of which here are plenty. We cut Palmeto-leaves to burn the Ship's-ſides; and giving her as good a Heel as we could, we burned her Sides, and paid them with Lime and Water for want of Oyl to mix with it. This ſtuck on about 2 Months, where 'twas well burned. We did not want freſh Proviſions all the Time we lay here, either of Fiſh or Fleſh. For there were fair ſandy Bays on the Point of *Babao*, where in 2 or 3 Hours in a Morning we uſed with our Sain to drag aſhore as much Fiſh as we could eat all the Day; and for a Change of Diet, when we were weary of Fiſh, I ſent 10 or 11 armed Men a hunting for Buffaloes; who never came empty home. They went aſhore in the Evening or early in the Morning, and before Noon always returned with their Burdens

An. 1699. Burdens of *Buffalo*, enough to ſuffice us 2 Days; by which Time we began to long for Fiſh again.

On the 11th of *November*, the Governour of *Concordia* ſent one of his Officers to us, to know who we were. For I had not ſent thither, ſince I came to Anchor laſt here. When the Officer came aboard, he ask'd me why we fired ſo many Guns the 4th and 5th Days; (which we had done in Honour of King *William*, and in Memory of the Deliverance from the Powder-Plot:) I told him the occaſion of it; and he replied that they were in ſome Fear at the Fort that we had been *Portugueze*, and that we were coming with Soldiers to take their Fort: He asked me alſo why I did not ſtay and fill my Water at their Fort, before I went away from thence? I told him the Reaſon of it, and withal offered him Money; bidding him take what he thought reaſonable: He took none, and ſaid he was ſorry there had been ſuch a Miſunderſtanding between us; and knew that the Governour would be much concerned at it. After a ſhort Stay, he went aſhore; and the next Morning came aboard again, and told me the Governour deſired me to come aſhore to the Fort and dine with him; and, if I doubted any thing, he would ſtay aboard till I returned. I told him I had no Reaſon to miſtruſt any thing againſt me, and would go aſhore with him; ſo I took my Clerk and my Gunner, and went aſhore in my Pinnace: The Gunner ſpoke very good *French*, and therefore I took him to be my Interpreter, becauſe the Governour ſpeaks *French*: He was an honeſt Man, and I found him always diligent and obedient. It was pretty late in the Afternoon before we came aſhore; ſo that we had but little Time with the Governour. He ſeem'd to be much diſſatisfied at the Report my Officer had made to me; (of which I have before given an Account;) and ſaid it was falſe, neither would he now

now take any Money of me; but told me I was welcome; as indeed I found by what he provided. For there was plenty of very good Victuals, and well dreſt; and the Linnen was white and clean; and all the Diſhes and Plates, of Silver or fine China. I did not meet any where with a better Entertainment, while I was abroad; nor with ſo much Decency and Order. Our Liquor was Wine, Beer, Toddy, or Water, which we liked beſt after Dinner. He ſhew'd me ſome Drawers full of Shells, which were the ſtrangeſt and moſt curious that I had ever ſeen. He told me, before I went away, that he could not ſupply me with any Naval Stores; but if I wanted any freſh Proviſion, he would ſupply me with what I had occaſion for. I thank'd him, and told him I would ſend my Boat for ſome Goats and Hogs, though afterwards on ſecond Thoughts I did not do it: For 'twas a great way from the Place where we lay, to the Fort; and I could not tell what Miſchief might befall any of my Men, when there, from the Natives; eſpecially if incouraged by the *Dutch*, who are Enemies to all *Europeans* but ſuch as are under their own Government. Therefore I choſe rather to fiſh and hunt for Proviſions, than to be beholden to the *Dutch*, and pay dearly for it too. An. 1699.

We found here, as I ſaid before, Plenty of Game; ſo that all the Time we lay at this Place, we ſpent none or very little of our Salt-proviſions; having Fiſh or freſh Buffaloe every Day. We lay here 7 Weeks; and although the North-North-Weſt Monſoon was every Day expected when I was at *Laphao*, yet it was not come, ſo that if I had proſecuted my Voyage to the Eaſtward without ſtaying here, it had been but to little Advantage. For if I had gone out, and beaten againſt the Wind a whole Month, I ſhould not have got far; it may be 40, 50, or 60 Leagues; which was but 24 Hours run for

An. 1699. for us with a large Wind; beſides the Trouble and Diſcontent, which might have ariſen among my Men in beating to Windward to ſo little Purpoſe, there being nothing to be got at Sea; but here we lived and did eat plentifully every Day without Trouble. The greateſt Inconveniency of this Place, was want of Water; this being the latter Part of the dry Seaſon, becauſe the Monſoon was very late this Year. About 4 Days before we came away, we had Tornadoes, with Thunder, Lightning and Rain, and much Wind; but of no long Continuance; at which Time we filled ſome Water. We ſaw very black Clouds, and heard it thunder every Day for near a Month before, in the Mountains; and ſaw it rain, but none came near us: And even where we hunted, we ſaw great Trees torn up by the Roots, and great Havock made among the Woods by the Wind; yet none touched us.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

A particular Deſcription of the Iſland Timor. *Its Coaſt. The Iſland* Anabao. *Faults of the Draughts. The Channel between* Timor *and* Anabao. Copang-*bay. Fort* Concordia. *A particular deſcription of the Bay. The Anchoring-place, called* Babao. *The Malayans here kill all the Europeans they can.* Laphao, *a Portugueze Settlement, deſcribed. Port* Ciccale. *The Hills, Water, Low-lands, Soil, Woods, Metals, in the Iſland* Timor. *Its Trees.* Cana-fiſtula-*tree deſcribed. Wild Fig-trees deſcribed. Two new ſorts of Palm-trees deſcribed. The Fruits of the Iſland. The Herbs. Its Land-Animals. Fowls. The Ringing Bird. Its Fiſh. Cockle-merchants and Oyſters. Cockles as big as a Man's Head. Its original Natives deſcribed. The Portugueze and Dutch Settlements. The Malayan Language generally ſpoken here.* L' Orantua *on the Iſland* Ende. *The Seaſons, Winds, and Weather at* Timor.

THE Iſland *Timor*, as I have ſaid in my Voyage round the World, is about ſeventy Leagues long, and fourteen or ſixteen broad. It lies nearly North-Eaſt and South-Weſt. The Middle of it lies in about 9 *d.* South Lat. It has no Navigable Rivers, nor many Harbours; but abundance of Bays, for Ships to ride in at ſome Seaſons of the Year. The Shore is very bold, free from Rocks, Shoals or Iſlands; excepting a few which are viſible, and therefore eaſily avoided. On the South-ſide there is a Shole laid down in our Draughts, about thirty Leagues from the South-Weſt-end; I was fifteen or twenty Leagues further to the Eaſt than that diſtance, but ſaw nothing of the Shole; neither could I find any Harbour. It is a pretty even Shore, with Sandy Bays and low Land for about three or four Miles up; and then 'tis mountainous. There is no Anchoring but within half a League or a League at fartheſt from the Shore; and the low Land that bounds the Sea, hath nothing but red Man-

An. 1699. Mangroves, even from the Foot of the Mountains till you come within a hundred and fifty or two hundred paces of the Sea; and then you have Sand-banks, cloath'd with a ſort of Pine; ſo that there is no getting Water on this ſide, becauſe of the Mangroves.

At the South-Weſt end of *Timor*, is a pretty high Iſland, called *Anabao*. It is about ten or twelve Leagues long, and about four broad; near which the *Dutch* are ſettled. It lies ſo near *Timor*, that 'tis laid down in our Draughts as part of that Iſland; yet we found a narrow deep Channel fit for any Ships to paſs between them. This Channel is about ten Leagues long, and in ſome places not above a League wide. It runs North-Eaſt and South-Weſt, ſo deep that there is no Anchoring but very nigh the Shore. There is but little Tide; the Flood ſetting North, and the Ebb to the Southward. At the North-Eaſt-end of this Channel, are two Points of Land, not above a League aſunder; one on the South-ſide upon *Timor*, called *Copang*; the other on the North-ſide, upon the Iſland *Anabao*. From this laſt point, the Land trends away Northerly two or three Leagues, opens to the Sea, and then bends in again to the Weſtward.

Being paſt theſe Points, you open a Bay of about eight Leagues long, and four wide. This Bay trends in on the South-ſide North-Eaſt by Eaſt from the South-point before mentioned; making many ſmall Points or little Coves. About a League to the Eaſt of the ſaid South-point, the *Dutch* have a ſmall Stone Fort, ſituated on a firm Rock cloſe by the Sea: This Fort they call *Concordia*. On the Eaſt-ſide of the Fort, there is a ſmall River of freſh Water, which has a broad boarded Bridge over it, near to the Entry into the Fort. Beyond this River is a ſmall ſandy Bay, where the Boats and Barks land and convey their Traffick in or out of the Fort. About

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an hundred Yards from the Sea-ſide, and as many from the Fort, and forty Yards from the Bridge on the Eaſt-ſide, the Company have a fine Garden, ſurrounded with a good Stone-Wall; In it is plenty of all ſorts of Sallads, Cabbages, Roots for the Kitchen; in ſome parts of it are Fruit-trees, as Jaca's, Pumplenoſe, Oranges, ſweet Lemons, *&c.* and by the Walls are Coco-nut and Toddy-trees in great plenty. Beſides theſe, they have Musk and Water-Melons, Pine-Apples, Pomecitrons, Pomegranates, and other ſorts of Fruits. Between this Garden and the River, there is a Penn for black Cattle, whereof they have plenty. Beyond the Companies Ground, the Natives have their Houſes, in number about fifty or ſixty. There are forty or fifty Soldiers belonging to this Fort, but I know not how many Guns they have; For I had only opportunity to ſee one Baſtion, which had in it four Guns. Within the Walls there is a neat little Church or Chapel. *An.* 1699.

Beyond *Concordia* the Land runs about ſeven Leagues to the bottom of the Bay; then it is not above a League and half from ſide to ſide, and the Land trends away Northerly to the North-Shore, then turns about again to the Weſtward, making the South-ſide of the Bay. About three Leagues and a half from the bottom of the Bay on this ſide, there is a ſmall Iſland about a Musket-ſhot from the Shore; and a Riff of Rocks that runs from it to the Eaſtward about a mile. On the Weſt-ſide of the Iſland is a Channel of three Fathom at low Water, of which depth it is alſo within, where Ships may haul in and carreen. Weſt from this Iſland the Land rounds away in a Bite or Elbow, and at laſt ends in a low point of Land, which ſhoots forth a Ledge of Rocks a mile into the Sea, which is dry at Low-Water. Juſt againſt the low Point of Land, and to the Weſt of the Ledge of Rocks, is another pret-

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An. 1699 ty high and rocky, yet woody Iſland, about half a mile from the low Point; which Iſland hath a Ledge of corally Rocks running from it all along to the other ſmall Iſland, only leaving one Channel between them. Many of theſe Rocks are to be ſeen at Low-Water, and there ſeldom is Water enough for a Boat to go over them till quarter Flood or more. Within this Ledge there is two or three Fathom Water, and without it no leſs than ten or twelve Fathom cloſe to the Rocks. A League without this laſt Rocky Iſland, is another ſmall low ſandy Iſland, about four Miles from the low Point, three Leagues from the *Duth*-Fort *Concordia*, and three Leagues and a half from the South-Weſt-point of the Bay. Ships that come in this way, muſt paſs between this low Iſle and the low Point, keeping near the Iſle.

In this Bay there is any depth of Water from thirty to three Fathom, very good oazy holding Ground. This affords the beſt Shelter againſt all Winds of any place about the Iſland *Timor*. But from *March* to *October*, while either the Southerly Winds or only Land and Sea-breezes hold, the *Concordia* Side is beſt to ride in; but when the more violent Northerly Winds come, then the beſt riding is between the two rocky Iſlands in nineteen or twenty Fathom. If you bring the Weſtermoſt Iſland to bear South-Weſt by Weſt about a League diſtance, and the low Point Weſt by South; then the Body of the ſandy Iſland will bear South-Weſt half Weſt, diſtance two Leagues; and the Ledges of Rocks ſhooting from each, make ſuch a Bar, that no Sea can come in. Then you have the Land from Weſt by South to Eaſt-North-Eaſt, to defend you on that Side: And other Winds do not here blow violently. But if they did, yet you are ſo Land-lock'd, that there can be no Sea to hurt you. This Anchoring place is call'd *Babao*, about five Leagues from *Concordia*,

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The greateſt Inconveniency in it, is the multitude of Worms. Here is freſh Water enough to be had in the wet Seaſon; every little Gull diſcharging freſh Water into the Sea. In the dry Seaſon you muſt ſearch for it in ſtanding Ponds or Gulls, where the wild Buffaloes, Hogs, *&c.* reſort every Morning and Evening to drink; where you may lye and ſhoot them, taking care that you go ſtrong enough and well-armed againſt the Natives upon all occaſions. For though there are no Inhabitants near this place; yet the *Malayans* come in great Companies when Ships are here; and if they meet with any *Europeans*, they kill them, of what Nation ſoever they be, not excepting the *Portugueze* themſelves. 'Tis but two Years ſince a *Portugueze* Ship riding here, had all the Boats crew cut off as they were watering; as I was inform'd by the *Dutch*. Here likewiſe is plenty of Fiſh of ſeveral ſorts, which may be catch'd with a Sain; alſo Tortoiſe and Oyſters. *An.* 1699.

From the North-Eaſt-point of this Bay, on the North-ſide of the Iſland, the Land trends away North-North-Eaſt for four or five Leagues; afterward North-Eaſt or more Eaſterly; And when you are fourteen or fifteen Leagues to the Eaſtward of *Babao*, you come up with a Point that makes like *Flamborough-Head*, if you are pretty nigh the Land; but if at a diſtance from it on either ſide, it appears like an Iſland. This Point is very remarkable, there being none other like it in all this Iſland. When you are abreaſt of this Point, you will ſee another Point about four Leagues to the Eaſtward; and when you are abreaſt of this latter Point, you will ſee a ſmall Iſland bearing Eaſt or Eaſt by North (according to your diſtance from the Land,) juſt riſing out of the Water: When you ſee it plain, you will be abreaſt of a pretty deep ſandy Bay, which hath a point in the Middle, that comes ſloap-

An. 1699 ing from the Mountains, with a curious Valley on each ſide: The ſandy Bay runs from one Valley to the other. You may ſail into this Bay, and anchor a little to the Eaſtward of the Point in twenty Fathom Water, half a Mile from the Shore, ſoft Oaze. Then you will be about two Leagues from the Weſt-point of the Bay, and about eight Leagues from the ſmall Iſland before mentioned, which you can ſee pretty plain bearing Eaſt-North-Eaſt a little Northwardly. Some other Marks are ſet down in the foregoing Chapter. In this ſandy Bay you will find freſh Water in two or three places. At Spring-tides you will ſee many Riplings, like Sholes; but they are only Eddies cauſed by the two Points of the Bay.

We ſaw Smoaks all Day up in the Mountains, and Fires by Night, at certain places, where we ſuppoſed the Natives lived, but ſaw none of them.

The Tides ran between the two Points of the Bay, very ſtrong and uncertain: Yet it did not riſe and fall above nine Foot upon a Spring-tide: But it made great Riplings and a roaring Noiſe; whirling about like Whirlpools. We had conſtantly eddy Tides under the Shore, made by the Points on each ſide of the Bay.

When you go hence to the Eaſtward, you may paſs between the ſmall Iſland, and *Timor*; and when you are five or ſix Leagues to the Eaſtward of the ſmall Iſland, you will ſee a large Valley to the Eaſtward of you; then running a little further, you may ſee Houſes on the Bay: You may luff in, but anchor not till you go about the next Point. Then you will ſee more Houſes, where you may run into twenty or thirty Fathom, and anchor right againſt the Houſes, neareſt the Weſt-end of them. This place is called *Laphao*. It is a *Portugueze* Settle-

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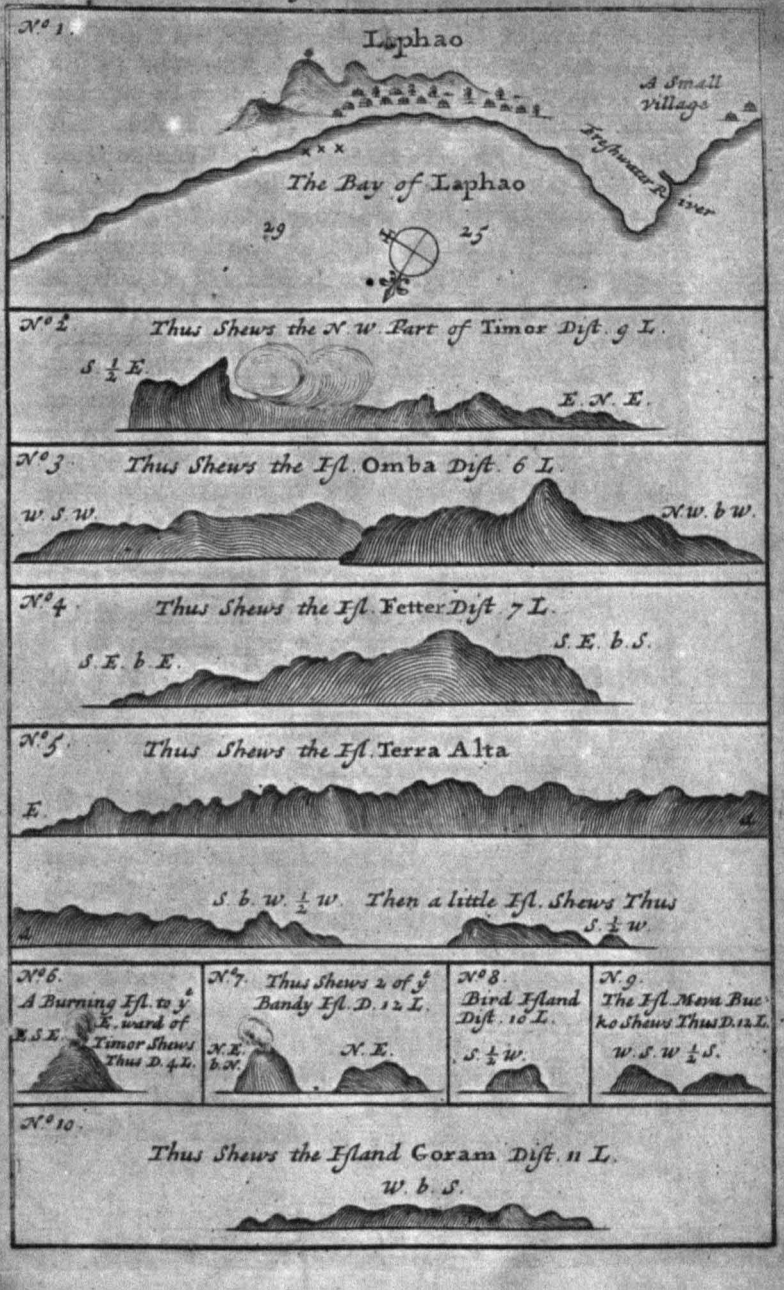
Tab. VII. Timor and other Islands between it and N. Guinea. Pag. 60.


N°1.
Laphao
A Small Village
Freshwater River
The Bay of Laphao
29
25
N°2.
Thus Shews the N. W. Part of Timor Dist. 9 L.
S. ½ E.
E. N. E.
N°3.
Thus Shews the Isl. Omba Dist. 6 L.
W. S. W.
N. W. b W.
N°4.
Thus Shews the Isl. Fetter Dist. 7 L.
S. E. b. S.
S. E. b. E.
N°5.
Thus Shews the Isl. Terra Alta
E.
S. b. W. ½ W. Then a little Isl. Shews Thus
S. ½ W.
N°6.
A Burning Isl. to y^e E. ward of Timor Shews Thus D. 4 L.
E. S. E.
N°7.
Thus Shews 2 of y^e Bandy Isl. D. 12 L.
N. E. b. N.
N. E.
N°8.
Bird Island Dist. 10 L.
S. ½ W.
N°9.
The Isl. Mena Buc ko Shews Thus D. 12 L.
W. S. W ½ S.
N°10.
Thus Shews the Island Goram Dist. 11 L.
W. b. S.

Settlement, about ſixteen Leagues from the Watering-bay. *An.* 1699.

There are in it about forty or fifty Houſes, and one Church. The Houſes are mean and low, the Walls generally made of Mud or watled, and their Sides made up with Boards: They are all thatch'd with Palm or Palmeto-Leaves. The Church alſo is very ſmall: The Eaſt-end of it is boarded up to the Top; but the Sides and the Weſt-end are only boarded three or four foot high; the reſt is all open: There is a ſmall Altar in it, with two Steps to go up to it, and an Image or two; but all very mean. 'Tis alſo thatch'd with Palm or Palmeto-Leaves. Each Houſe has a Yard belonging to it, fenced about with wild Canes nine or ten Foot high. There is a Well in each Yard, and a little Bucket with a String to it to draw Water withal. There is a Trunk of a Tree made hollow, placed in each Well, to keep the Earth from falling in. Round the Yards there are many Fruit-trees planted; as Coco-nuts, Tamarins and Toddy-trees.

They have a ſmall Hovel by the Sea-ſide, where there are ſix ſmall old Iron Guns ſtanding on a decayed Platform, in rotten Carriages. Their Vents are ſo big, that when they are fired, the ſtrength of the Powder flying out there, they give but a ſmall Report, like that of a Musket. This is their Court of Guard; and here were a few armed-men watching all the time we lay here.

The Inhabitants of the Town, are chiefly a ſort of *Indians*, of a Copper-colour, with black lank Hair: They ſpeak *Portugueze*, and are of the *Romiſh* Religion; but they take the Liberty to eat Fleſh when they pleaſe. They value themſelves on the account of their Religion and deſcent from the *Portugueze*; and would be very angry, if a Man ſhould ſay they are not *Portugueze:* Yet I ſaw but three White Men here, two of which were *Padres.*

An. 1699. There are alſo a few *Chineſe* living here. It is a place of pretty good Trade and Strength, the beſt on this Iſland, *Porta-Nova* excepted. They have three or four ſmall Barks belonging to the place; with which they trade chiefly about the Iſland with the Natives, for Wax, Gold, and Sandall-wood. Sometimes they go to *Batavia*, and fetch *European* Commodities, Rice, *&c.*

The *Chineſe* trade hither from *Macao*; and I was informed that about twenty Sail of ſmall Veſſels come from thence hither every Year. They bring coarſe Rice, adulterated Gold, Tea, Iron, and Iron-tools, Porcellane, Silks, *&c.* They take in exchange pure Gold, as 'tis gathered in the Mountains, Bees-wax, Sandall-wood, Slaves, *&c.* Sometimes alſo here comes a Ship from *Goa*. Ships that trade here, begin to come hither the latter-end of *March*; and none ſtay here longer than the latter-end of *Auguſt*. For ſhould they be here while the North-North-Weſt Monſoon blows, no Cables nor Anchors would hold them; but they would be driven aſhore and daſh'd in pieces preſently. But from *March* till *September*, while the South-South-Eaſt Monſoon blows, Ships ride here very ſecure; For then, though the Wind often blows hard, yet 'tis off Shore; ſo that there is very ſmooth Water, and no fear of being driven aſhore; And yet even then they moor with three Cables; two towards the Land, Eaſtward and Weſtward; and the third right off to Seaward.

As this is the ſecond place of Traffick, ſo 'tis in Strength the ſecond place the *Portugueze* have here, though not capable of reſiſting a hundred Men: For the Pirates that were at the *Dutch* Fort, came hither alſo; and after they had fill'd their Water, and cut Fire-wood, and refreſh'd themſelves, they plunder'd the Houſes, ſet them on fire, and went away. Yet I was told, that the *Portu-*

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gueze can draw together five or ſix hundred Men in twenty four Hours time, all armed with Hand-Guns, Swords and Piſtols; but Powder and Bullets are ſcarce and dear. The chief Perſon they have on the Iſland, is named *Antonio Henriquez*; They call him uſually by the Title of Captain *More* or *Maior*. They ſay he is a white Man, and that he was ſent hither by the Vice-Roy of *Goa*. I did not ſee him; for he lives, as I was informed, a great way from hence, at a place call'd *Porta Nova*, which is at the Eaſt-end of the Iſland, and by report is a good Harbour; but they ſay, that this Captain *More* goes frequently to Wars in Company with the *Indians* that are his Neighbours and Friends, againſt other *Indians* that are their Enemies. The next Man to him is *Alexis Mendoſa*; he is a Lieutenant, and lives ſix or ſeven Miles from hence, and rules this part of the Country. He is a little Man of the *Indian*-Race, Copper-coloured, with black lank Hair. He ſpeaks both the *Indian* and *Portugueze* Languages; is a Roman Catholick, and ſeems to be a civil brisk Man. There is another Lieutenant at *Laphao*; who is alſo an *Indian*; ſpeaks both his own and the *Portugueze* Language very well; is old and infirm, but was very courteous to me. *An.* 1699.

They boaſt very much of their Strength here, and ſay they are able at any time to drive the *Dutch* away from the Iſland, had they Permiſſion from the King of *Portugal* ſo to do. But though they boaſt thus of their Strength, yet really they are very weak; for they have but a few ſmall Arms, and but little Powder: They have no Fort, nor Magazine of Arms; nor does the Vice-Roy of *Goa* ſend them any now: For though they pretend to be under the King of *Portugal*, they are a ſort of lawleſs People, and are under no Government. It was not long ſince the Vice-Roy of *Goa* ſent a Ship hither,

An. 1699. and a Land-Officer to remain here: But Captain *More* put him in Irons, and ſent him aboard the Ship again; telling the Commander, that he had no occaſion for any Officers; and that he could make better Officers here, than any that could be ſent him from *Goa*: And I know not whether there has been any other Ship ſent from *Goa* ſince: So that they have no Supplies from thence: Yet they need not want Arms and Ammunition, ſeeing they trade to *Batavia*. However, they have Swords and Lances as other *Indians* have; and tho' they are ambitious to be call'd *Portugueze*, and value themſelves on their Religion, yet moſt of the Men and all the Women that live here, are *Indians*; and there are very few right *Portugueze* in any part of the Iſland. However of thoſe that call themſelves *Portugueze*, I was told there are ſome thouſands; and I think their Strength conſiſts more in their Numbers than in good Arms or Diſcipline.

The Land from hence trends away Eaſt by North about 14 Leagues, making many Points and ſandy Bays, where Veſſels may Anchor.

Fourteen Leagues Eaſt from *Laphao*, there is a ſmall Harbour called *Ciccale* by the *Portugueze*, and commended by them for an excellent Port; but it is very ſmall, has a narrow Entrance, and lies open to Northerly Winds: Though indeed there are two Ledges of Rocks, one ſhooting out from the Weſt Point, and the other from the Eaſt Point, which break off the Sea; for the Rocks are dry at low Water. This Place is about 60 Leagues from the South-weſt-end of the Iſland.

The whole of this Iſland *Timor*, is a very uneven rough Country, full of Hills and ſmall Valleys. In the Middle of it there runs a Chain of high Mountains, almoſt from one end to the other. It is indifferently well watered (even in the dry times) with ſmall Brooks and Springs, but no great Rivers; the

the Iſland being but narrow, and ſuch a Chain of Mountains in the middle, that no Water can run far; but, as the Springs break out on one ſide or other of the Hills, they make their neareſt Courſe to the Sea. In the wet Seaſon, the Valleys and low Lands by the Sea are overflown with Water; and then the ſmall Drills that run into the Sea, are great Rivers; and the Gulleys, which are dry for 3 or 4 Months before, now diſcharge an impetuous Torrent. The low Land by the Sea-ſide, is for the moſt part friable, looſe, ſandy Soil; yet indifferently fertile and cloathed with Woods. The Mountains are checquered with Woods, and ſome Spots of Savannahs: Some of the Hills are wholly covered with tall, flouriſhing Trees; others but thinly; and theſe few Trees that are on them, look very ſmall, ruſty and withered; and the Spots of Savannahs among them, appear rocky and barren. Many of the Mountains are rich in Gold, Copper, or both: The Rains waſh the Gold out of the Mountains, which the Natives pick up in the adjacent Brooks, as the *Spaniards* do in *America:* How they get the Copper, I know not. *An.* 1699.

The Trees that grow naturally here, are of divers Sorts; many of them wholly unknown to me; but ſuch as I have ſeen in *America* or other places, and grow here likewiſe, are theſe, *viz.* Mangrove, white, red and black; Maho, Calabaſh, ſeveral Sorts of the Palm-kind: The Cotton-trees are not large, but tougher than thoſe in *America:* Here are alſo Locuſt-trees of 2 or 3 Sorts, bearing Fruit, but not like thoſe I have formerly ſeen; theſe bear a large white Bloſſom, and yield much Fruit, but it is not ſweet.

Cana-fiſtula-trees, are very common here; the Tree is about the Bigneſs of our ordinary Apple-Trees; their Branches not thick, nor full of Leaves. Theſe and the before-mentioned, bloſſom in *October*

An. 1699. and *November*; the Bloſſoms are much like our Apple-Tree Bloſſoms, and about that Bigneſs: At firſt they are red; but before they fall off, when ſpread abroad, they are white; ſo that theſe Trees in their Seaſon appear extraordinarily pleaſant, and yield a very fragrant Smell. When the Fruit is ripe, it is round, and about the Bigneſs of a Man's Thumb; of a dark brown Colour, inclining to red, and about 2 Foot or 2 Foot and half long. We found many of them under the Trees, but they had no Pulp in them. The Partitions in the Middle, are much at the ſame Diſtance with thoſe brought to *England*, of the ſame Subſtance, and ſuch ſmall flat Seed in them: But whether they be the true *Cana-fiſtula* or no, I cannot tell, becauſe I found no black Pulp in them.

The *Calabaſhes* here are very prickly: The Trees grow tall and tapering; whereas in the *Weſt-Indies* they are low and ſpread much abroad.

Here are alſo wild *Tamarind*-trees, not ſo large as the true; though much reſembling them both in the Bark and Leaf.

Wild Fig-trees here are many, but not ſo large as thoſe in *America*. The Fruit grows, not on the Branches ſingly, like thoſe in *America*, but in Strings and Cluſters, 40 or 50 in a Cluſter, about the Body and great Branches of the Tree, from the very Root up to the Top. Theſe Figs are about the Bigneſs of a Crab-Apple, of a greeniſh Colour, and full of ſmall white Seeds; they ſmell pretty well, but have no Juice or Taſte; they are ripe in *November*.

Here likewiſe grows *Sandal*-wood, and many more Sorts of Trees fit for any Uſes. The talleſt among them, reſemble our Pines; they are ſtreight and clear-bodied, but not very thick; the Inſide is reddiſh near the Heart, and hard and ponderous.

Of the Palm-kind there are 3 or 4 Sorts; two of which Kinds I have not ſeen any where but here.

Both

Both Sorts are very large, and tall. The firſt Sort had Trunks of about 7 or eight Foot in Circumference, and about 80 or 90 Foot high. Theſe had Branches at the Top like Coco-nut-Trees, and their Fruit like Coco-nuts, but ſmaller: The Nut was of an oval Form, and about the Bigneſs of a Duck's Egg: The Shell black and very hard. 'Twas almoſt full of Kernel, having only a ſmall empty Space in the Middle, but no Water as Coco-nuts have. The Kernel is too hard to be eaten. The Fruit ſomewhat reſembles that in *Brazil* formerly mentioned. The Husk or Outſide of the Fruit, was very yellow, ſoft and pulpy, when ripe; and full of ſmall Fibres; and when it fell down from the Tree, would maſh and ſmell unſavoury. *An.* 1699.

The other Sort was as big and tall as the former; the Body growing ſtreight up without Limbs, as all Trees of the Palm-kind do: But inſtead of a great many long green Branches growing from the Head of the Tree, theſe had ſhort Branches about the Bigneſs of a Man's Arm, and about a Foot long; each of which ſpread it ſelf into a great many ſmall tough Twigs, that hung full of Fruit like ſo many Ropes of Onions. The Fruit was as big as a large Plumb; and every Tree had ſeveral Buſhels of Fruit. The Branches that bore this Fruit, ſprouted out at about 50 or 60 Foot heighth from the Ground. The Trunk of the Tree was all of one Bigneſs, from the Ground to that Heighth; but from thence it went tapering ſmaller and ſmaller to the Top, where it was no bigger that a Man's Leg, ending in a Stump: And there was no Green about the Tree, but the Fruit; ſo that it appeared like a dead Trunk.

Beſides Fruit-Trees, here were many Sorts of tall ſtreight-bodied Timber-Trees; one Sort of which, was like Pine. Theſe grow plentifully all round the Iſland by the Sea-ſide, but not far within Land.

'Tis

An. 1699. 'Tis hard Wood, of a reddiſh Colour, and very ponderous.

The Fruits of this Iſland, are *Guavoes*, *Mangoes*, *Jaca's*, *Coco-nuts*, *Plantains*, *Bonanoes*, *Pine-Apples*, *Citrons*, *Pomegranates*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, *Limes*, *Muſk-Melons*, *Water-Melons*, *Pumpkins*, &c. Many of theſe have been brought hither by the *Dutch* and *Portugueze*; and moſt of them are ripe in *September* and *October*. There were many other excellent Fruits, but not now in Seaſon; as I was inform'd both by *Dutch* and *Portugueze*.

Here I met with an Herb, which in the *Weſt-Indies* we call *Calalaloo*. It grows wild here. I eat of it ſeveral Times, and found it as pleaſant and wholeſome as Spinage. Here are alſo Purſly, Sampier, &c. *Indian* Corn thrives very well here, and is the common Food of the Iſlanders; though the *Portugueze* and their Friends ſow ſome Rice, but not half enough for their Subſiſtence.

The Land-Animals are Buffaloes, Beeves, Horſes, Hogs, Goats, Sheep, Monkeys, Guanoes, Lizards, Snakes, Scorpions, Centumpees, &c. Beſide the tame Hogs and Buffaloes, there are many wild all over the Country, which any may freely kill. As for the Beeves, Horſes, Goats and Sheep, it is probable they were brought in by the *Portugueze* or *Dutch*; eſpecially the Beeves; for I ſaw none but at the *Dutch* Fort *Concordia*.

We alſo ſaw Monkeys, and ſome Snakes. One Sort yellow, and as big as a Man's Arm, and about 4 Foot long: Another Sort no bigger than the Stem of a Tobacco-pipe, about 5 Foot long, green all over his Body, and with a flat red Head as big as a Man's Thumb.

The Fowls are wild Cocks and Hens, Eagles, Hawks, Crows, 2 Sorts of Pidgeons, Turtle-doves, 3 or 4 Sorts of Parrots, Parrakites, Cockatoes, Black-birds; beſides a Multitude of ſmaller Birds of

of divers Colours, whoſe charming Muſick makes the Woods very pleaſant. One Sort of theſe pretty little Birds my Men call'd the Ringing-bird; becauſe it had 6 Notes, and always repeated all his Notes twice one after another; beginning high and ſhrill, and ending low. This Bird was about the Bigneſs of a Lark, having a ſmall ſharp black Bill and blue Wings; the Head and Breaſt were of a pale red, and there was a blue Streak about its Neck. Here are alſo Sea or Water-Fowls, as Men of War-Birds, Boobies, Fiſhing-hawks, Herons, Goldens, Crab-catchers. *&c.* The tame Fowl are Cocks, Hens, Ducks, Geeſe; the 2 laſt Sorts I only ſaw at the *Dutch* Fort; of the other Sort there are not many but among the *Portugueze:* The Woods abound with Bees, which make much Honey and Wax. *An.* 1699.

The Sea is very well ſtock'd with Fiſh of divers Sorts, *viz.* Mullets, Baſs, Breames, Snooks, Mackarel, Parracoots, Gar-fiſh, Ten-pounders, Scuttle-fiſh, String-rays, Whip-rays, Raſperages, Cockle-merchants, or Oyſter-crackers, Cavallies, Conger-Eels, Rock-fiſh, Dog-fiſh, *&c.* The Rays are ſo plentiful, that I never drew the Sain but I catch'd ſome of them; which we ſalted and dryed. I caught one whoſe Tail was 13 Foot long. The *Cockle-Merchants* are ſhaped like Cavallies, and about their Bigneſs. They feed on Shell-fiſh, having 2 very hard, thick, flat Bones in their Throat, with which they break in Pieces the Shells of the Fiſh they ſwallow. We always find a great many Shells in their Maws, cruſhed in Pieces. The Shell-fiſh, are Oyſters of 3 Sorts, *viz.* Long-Oyſters, Common Oyſters, growing upon Rocks in great Abundance, and very flat; and another Sort of large Oyſters, fat and crooked; the Shell of this, not eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed from a Stone. Three or four of theſe roaſted, will ſuffice a Man for one Meal.

An. 1699. Meal. Cockles, as big as a Man's Head; of which 2 or 3 are enough for a Meal; they are very fat and ſweet. Craw-fiſh, Shrimps, *&c.* Here are alſo many green Turtle, ſome Alligators and Grand-piſces, *&c.*

The Original Natives of this Iſland, are *Indians*, they are of a middle Stature, ſtreight-bodied, ſlender-limb'd, long-viſag'd; their Hair black and lank; their Skins very ſwarthy. They are very dextrous and nimble, but withal lazy in the higheſt Degree. They are ſaid to be dull in every Thing but Treachery and Barbarity. Their Houſes are but low and mean, their Cloathing only a ſmall Cloath about their Middle; but ſome of them for Ornament have Frontlets of Mother of Pearl, or thin Pieces of Silver or Gold, made of an oval Form, of the Breadth of a Crown-piece, curiouſly notched round the Edges; Five of theſe placed one by another a little above the Eye-brows, making a ſufficient Guard and Ornament for their Fore-head. They are ſo thin, and placed on their Fore-heads ſo artificially, that they ſeem riveted thereon: And indeed the Pearl-Oyſter-ſhells make a more ſplendid Show, than either Silver or Gold. Others of them have Palmeto-caps made in divers Forms.

As to their Marriages, they take as many Wives as they can maintain; and ſometimes they ſell their Children to purchaſe more Wives. I enquir'd about their Religion, and was told they had none. Their common Subſiſtence is by *Indian* Corn, which every Man plants for himſelf. They take but little Pains to clear their Land; for in the dry Time they ſet Fire to the withered Graſs and Shrubs, and that burns them out a Plantation for the next wet Seaſon. What other Grain they have, beſide *Indian* Corn, I know not. Their Plantations are very mean; for they delight moſt in hunting; and here

here are wild Buffaloes and Hogs enough, though very ſhy, becauſe of their ſo frequent hunting. *An.* 1699.

They have a few Boats and ſome Fiſhermen. Their Arms are Lances, thick round ſhort Truncheons and Targets; with theſe they hunt and kill their Game, and their Enemies too; for this Iſland is now divided into many Kingdoms, and all of different Languages; though in their Cuſtoms and Manner of living, as well as Shape and Colour, they ſeem to be of one Stock.

The chiefeſt Kingdoms are *Cupang*, *Amabie*, *Lortribie*, *Pobumbie*, *Namquimal*; the Iſland alſo of *Anamabao* or *Anabao*, is a Kingdom. Each of theſe hath a Sultan who is ſupreme in his Province and Kingdom, and hath under him ſeveral *Raja's* and other inferiour Officers. The Sultans for the moſt Part are Enemies to each other; which Enmities are fomented and kept up by the *Dutch*, whoſe Fort and Factory is in the Kingdom of *Cupang*; and therefore the Bay near which they are ſettled, is commonly called *Cupang*-Bay. They have only as much Ground as they can keep within Reach of their Guns; yet this whole Kingdom is at Peace with them; and they freely trade together; as alſo with the Iſlanders on *Anabao*, who are in Amity as well with the Natives of *Cupang*, as with the *Dutch* reſiding there; but they are implacable Enemies to thoſe of *Amabie*, who are their next Neighbours, and in Amity with the *Portugueze:* as are alſo the Kingdoms of *Pobumbie*, *Namquimal* and *Lortribie*. It is very probable, that theſe 2 *European* Settlements on this Iſland, are the greateſt Occaſion of their continued Wars. The *Portugueze* vaunt highly of their Strength here, and that they are able at Pleaſure to rout the *Dutch*, if they had Authority ſo to do from the King of *Portugal*; and they have written to the Vice-roy of *Goa* about it: And though their Requeſt is not yet granted, yet (as they ſay) they

An. 1699 they live in Expectation of it. Theſe have no Forts, but depend on theie Alliance with the Natives: And indeed they are already ſo mixt, that it is hard to diſtinguiſh whether they are *Portugueze* or *Indians*. Their Language is *Portugueze*; and the Religion they have, is *Romiſh*. They ſeem in Words to acknowledge the King of *Portugal* for their Sovereign; yet they will not accept of any Officers ſent by him. They ſpeak indifferently the *Malayan* and their own native Languages, as well as *Portugueze*; and the chiefeſt Officers that I ſaw, were of this Sort; neither did I ſee above 3 or 4 white Men among them; and of theſe, 2 were Prieſts. Of this mixt Breed there are ſome thouſands; of whom ſome have ſmall Arms of their own, and know how to uſe them. The chiefeſt Perſon (as I before ſaid) is called Captain *More* or *Maior*: He is a white Man, ſent hither by the Vice-Roy of *Goa*, and ſeems to have great Command here. I did not ſee him; for he ſeldom comes down. His Reſidence is at a Place called *Porta Nova*; which the People at *Laphao* told me was a great way off; but I could not get any more particular Account. Some told me that he is moſt commonly in the Mountains, with an Army of *Indians*, to guard the Paſſes between them and the *Cupangayans*, eſpecially in the dry Times. The next Man to him is *Alexis Mendoſa*: He is a right *Indian*, ſpeaks very good *Portugueze*, and is of the *Romiſh* Religion. He lives 5 or 6 Miles from the Sea, and is called the Lieutenant. (This is he whom I call'd Governour, when at *Laphao*.) He commands next to Captain *More*, and hath under him another at this Fort (at the Sea-ſide) if it may be ſo called. He alſo is called Lieutenant, and is an *Indian Portugueze*.

Beſides

Beſides this Mungrel-Breed of *Indians* and *Portugueze*, here are alſo ſome *China*-Men, Merchants from *Maccao*: They bring hither coarſe Rice, Gold, Tea, Iron-work, Porcelane, and Silk both wrought and raw: They get in Exchange pure Gold as it is here gather'd, Bees-wax, Sandall-Wood, Coire, *&c.* It is ſaid there are about 20 ſmall *China* Veſſels come hither every Year from *Maccao*; and commonly one Veſſel a Year from *Goa*, which brings *European* Commodities and Callicoes, Muſlins, *&c.* Here are likewiſe ſome ſmall Barks belonging to this Place, that trade to *Batavia*, and bring from thence both *European* and *Indian* Goods and Rice. The Veſſels generally come here in *March*, and ſtay till *September*. *An.* 1699.

The *Dutch*, as I before ſaid, are ſetled in the Kingdom of *Cupang*, where they have a ſmall neat Stone Fort. It ſeems to be pretty ſtrong; yet, as I was informed, had been taken by a *French* Pirate about 2 Years ago: The *Dutch* were uſed very barbarouſly, and ever ſince are very jealous of any Strangers that come this Way; which I my ſelf experienced. Theſe depend more on their own Strength than on the Natives their Friends; having good Guns, Powder, and Shot enough on all Occaſions, and Soldiers ſufficient to manage the Buſineſs here, all well diſciplin'd and in good Order; which is a Thing the *Portugueze* their Neighbours are altogether deſtitute of, they having no *European* Soldiers, few Arms, leſs Ammunition, and their Fort conſiſting of no more than 6 bad Guns planted againſt the Sea, whoſe Touch-holes (as was before obſerved) are ſo enlarg'd by Time, that a great Part of the Strength of the Powder flies away there; and having Soldiers in pay, the Natives on all Occaſions are hired; and their Government now is ſo looſe, that they will admit of no more Officers from *Portugal* or *Goa*. They have alſo little or no Supply of

An. 1699 of Arms or Ammunition from thence, but buy it as often as they can, of the *Dutch*, *Chineſe*, &c. So that upon the whole it ſeems improbable that they ſhould ever attempt to drive out the *Dutch*, for fear of looſing themſelves, notwithſtanding their boaſted Proweſs and Alliance with the Natives: And indeed, as far as I could learn, they have Buſineſs enough to keep their own preſent Territories from the Incurſions of the *Cupangayans*; who are Friends to the *Dutch*, and whom doubtleſs the *Dutch* have ways enough to preſerve in their Friendſhip; beſides that they have an inveterate Malice to their Neighbours, inſomuch that they kill all they meet, and bring away their Heads in Triumph. The great Men of *Cupang* ſtick the Heads of thoſe they have killed, on Poles; and ſet them on the Tops of their Houſes; and theſe they eſteem above all their other Riches. The inferiour Sort bring the Heads of thoſe they kill, into Houſes made for that Purpoſe; of which there was one at the *Indian* Village near the Fort *Concordia*, almoſt full of Heads, as I was told. I know not what Encouragement they have for their Inhumanity.

The *Dutch* have always 2 Sloops belonging to their Fort; in theſe they go about the Iſland, and trade with the Natives; and, as far as I could learn, they trade indifferently with them all. For though the Inland People are at war with each other, yet thoſe by the Sea-ſide ſeem to be little concerned; and, generally ſpeaking the *Malayan* Language, are very ſociable and eaſily induced to trade with thoſe that ſpeak that Language; which the *Dutch* here always learn; Beſides, being well acquainted with the Treachery of theſe People, they go well arm'd among them, and are very vigilant never to give them an Opportunity to hurt them; and it is very probable that they ſupply them with ſuch Goods, as the *Portugueze* cannot.

The

The *Malayan* Language, as I have before ſaid, is generally ſpoken amongſt all the Iſlands hereabouts. The greater the Trade is, the more this Language is ſpoken: In ſome it is become their only Language; in others it is but little ſpoken, and that by the Sea-ſide only. With this Language the *Mahometan* Religion did ſpread it ſelf, and was got hither before any *European* Chriſtians came: But now, though the Language is ſtill uſed, the *Mahometan* Religion falls, where-ever the *Portugueze* or *Dutch* are ſettled; unleſs they be very weak, as at *Solor* and *Ende*, where the chief Language is *Malayan*, and the Religion Mahometaniſm; though the *Dutch* are ſettled at *Solor*, and the *Portugueze* at the Eaſt-end of the Iſland *Ende*, at a Place called *Lorantuca*; which, as I was informed, is a large Town, hath a pretty ſtrong Fort and ſafe Harbour. The chief Man there (as at *Timor*) is called Captain *More*, and is as abſolute as the other. Theſe 2 principal Men are Enemies to each other; and by their Letters and Meſſages to *Goa*, inveigh bitterly againſt each other; and are ready to do all the ill Offices they can; yet neither of them much regards the Vice-Roy of *Goa*, as I was inform'd. *An.* 1699.

L' Orantuca is ſaid to be more populous then any Town on *Timor*; the Iſland *Ende* affording greater Plenty of all manner of Fruit, and being much better ſupplied with all Neceſſaries, than *Laphao*; eſpecially with Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Poultry, *&c.* but it is very dangerous getting into this Harbour, becauſe of the violent Tides, between the Iſlands *Ende* and *Solor*. In the middle Channel between *Timor* and the Range of Iſlands to the Northward of it, whereof *Ende* and *Solor* are 2, there runs a conſtant Current all the Year to the Weſtward; though near either Shore there are Tides indeed; but the Tide of Flood, which ſets Weſt, running 8 or 9 Hours, and the Ebb not exceeding 3 or 4 Hours,

An. 1699. the Tide in ſome Places riſeth 9 or 10 Foot on a Spring.

The Seaſons of the Year here at *Timor*, are much the ſame as in other Places in South Latitude. The fair Weather begins in *April* or *May*, and continues to *October*, then the Tornadoes begin to come, but no violent bad Weather till the Middle of *December*. Then there are violent Weſt or North-Weſt Winds, with Rain, till towards the Middle of *February*. In *May* the Southerly Winds ſet in, and blow very ſtrong on the North-ſide of the Iſland, but fair. There is great Difference of Winds on the 2 Sides of the Iſland: For the Southerly Winds are but very faint on the South-ſide, and very hard on the North-ſide; and the bad Weather on the South-ſide comes in very violent in *October*, which on the North-ſide comes not till *December*. You have very good Sea and Land-breezes, when the Weather is fair; and may run indifferently to the Eaſt or Weſt, as your Buſineſs lies. We found from *September* to *December* the Winds veering all round the Compaſs gradually in 24 Hours Time; but ſuch a conſtant Weſtern Current, that it's much harder getting to the Eaſt than Weſt at or near Spring Tides: Which I have more than once made Tryal off. For weighing from *Babao* at 6 a Clock in the Morning on the 12th Inſtant, we kept plying under the Shore till the 20th, meeting with ſuch a Weſtern Current, that we gain'd very little. We had Land and Sea-breezes; but ſo faint, that we could hardly ſtem the Current; and when it was calm between the Breezes, we drove a-Stern faſter than ever we ſailed a-Head.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Departure from Timor. *The Iſlands* Omba *and* Fetter. *A burning Iſland. Their miſſing the* Turtle-Iſles. Bande-*Iſles.* Bird-*Iſland. They deſcry the Coaſt of* New-Guinea. *They anchor on the Coaſt of* New-Guinea. *A deſcription of the Place, and of a ſtrange Fowl found there. Great quantities of Mackerel. A white Iſland. They anchor at an Iſland called by the Inhabitants* Pulo Sabuda. *A deſcription of it, and its Inhabitants, and Product. The Indians manner of Fiſhing there. Arrival at* Mabo, *the North-Weſt Cape of* New-Guinea. *A Deſcription of it.* Cockle-*Iſland. Cockles of ſeventy-eight pound Weight.* Pidgeon-*Iſland. The Winds hereabouts. An empty Cockle-ſhell weighing two hundred fifty-eight Pound.* King William's *Iſland. A Deſcription of it. Plying on the Coaſt of* New-Guinea. *Fault of the Draughts.* Providence *Iſland. They croſs the Line. A Snake purſued by Fiſh. Squally Iſland. The Main of* New-Guinea.

ON the 12th of *December* 1699, we ſailed from *Babao*, coaſting along the Iſland *Timor* to the Eaſtward, towards *New Guinea*. It was the 20th before we got as far as *Laphao*, which is but forty Leagues. We ſaw black Clouds in the North-Weſt, and expected the Wind from that Quarter above a Month ſooner.

That Afternoon we ſaw the opening between the Iſlands *Omba* and *Fetter*, but feared to paſs through in the Night. At two a Clock in the Morning, it fell calm; and continued ſo till Noon, in which time we drove with the Current back again South-Weſt ſix or ſeven Leagues.

On the 22d, ſteering to the Eaſtward to get through between *Omba* and *Fetter*, we met a very ſtrong Tide againſt us, ſo that we, although we had a very freſh Gale, yet made way very ſlowly; yet before Night, got through. By a good Obſervati-

An. 1699. on we found that the South-Eaſt-point of *Omba* lies in Latitude 8 d. 25 m. In my Draughts it's laid down in 8 deg. 10 min. My true Courſe from *Babao*, is Eaſt, 25 deg. North, diſtance one hundred eighty three miles. We ſounded ſeveral times when near *Omba*, but had no ground. On the North-Eaſt point of *Omba* we ſaw four or five Men, and a little further three pretty Houſes on a low Point, but did not go aſhore.

At five this Afternoon, we had a Tornado, which yielded much Rain, Thunder and Lightning; yet we had but little Wind. The 24th in the Morning we catched a large Shark, which gave all the Ships Company a plentiful Meal.

The 27th we ſaw the burning Iſland, it lies in Latitude 6 deg. 36 min. South; it is high, and but ſmall. It runs from the Sea a little ſloaping towards the Top; which is divided in the Middle into two Peaks, between which iſſued out much Smoak: I have not ſeen more from any Vulcano. I ſaw no Trees; but the North-ſide appeared green, and the reſt look'd very barren.

Having paſt the burning Iſland, I ſhap'd my Courſe for two Iſlands called *Turtle Iſles*, which lye North-Eaſt by Eaſt a little Eaſterly, and diſtant about fifty Leagues from the burning Iſle. I fearing the Wind might veer to the Eaſtward of the North, ſteered 20 Leagues North-Eaſt, then North-Eaſt by Eaſt. On the 28th we ſaw two ſmall low Iſlands, called *Luca-parros*, to the North of us. At Noon I accounted my ſelf 20 Leagues ſhort of the *Turtle Iſles*.

The next Morning, being in the Latitude of the *Turtle Iſlands*, we look'd out ſharp for them, but ſaw no appearance of any Iſland, till 11 a Clock; when we ſaw an Iſland at a great diſtance. At firſt we ſuppoſed it might be one of the *Turtle Iſles*: But it was not laid down true, neither in Latitude nor

nor Longitude from the *burning Iſle*, nor from the *An.* 1699.
-parros, which laſt I took to be a great help to e me, they being laid down very well from the *ning Iſle*, and that likewiſe in true Latitude and nce from *Omba*: So that I could not tell what ink of the Iſland now in ſight; we having had Weather, ſo that we could not paſs by the *Turtle Iſles* without ſeeing them; and This in ſight was too far off for them. We found Variation g. 2 min. East. In the Afternoon I ſteered h-East by East for the Iſlands that we ſaw. a Clock I went and look'd over the Fore-yard, aw 2 Iſlands at much greater diſtance than the *Iſlands* are laid down in my Draughts; one of was a very high peak'd Mountain, cleft at and much like the *burning Iſland* that we paſt but bigger and higher; the other was a pretty high flat Iſland. Now I was certain that theſe were not the *Turtle Iſlands*, and that they could be no other than the *Bande-Iſles*; yet we ſteered in, to make them plainer. At 3 a Clock we diſcovered another ſmall flat Iſland to the North-Weſt of the others, and ſaw a great deal of Smoak riſe from the Top of the high Iſland; At 4 we ſaw other ſmall Iſlands, by which I was now aſſured that theſe were the *Bande-Iſles* there. At 5 I altered my Courſe and ſteered East, and at 8 East-South-East; becauſe I would not be ſeen by the Inhabitants of thoſe Iſlands in the Morning. We had little Wind all Night; and in the Morning as ſoon as 'twas Light, we ſaw another high peak'd Iſland: At 8 it bore South-South-East half East, diſtance 8 Leagues. And this I knew to be *Bird-Iſle*. 'Tis laid down in our Draughts in Latitude 5 deg. 9 min. South, which is too far Southerly by 27 Miles according to our Obſervation; And the like Error in laying down the *Turtle-Iſlands*, might be the Occaſion of our miſſing them.